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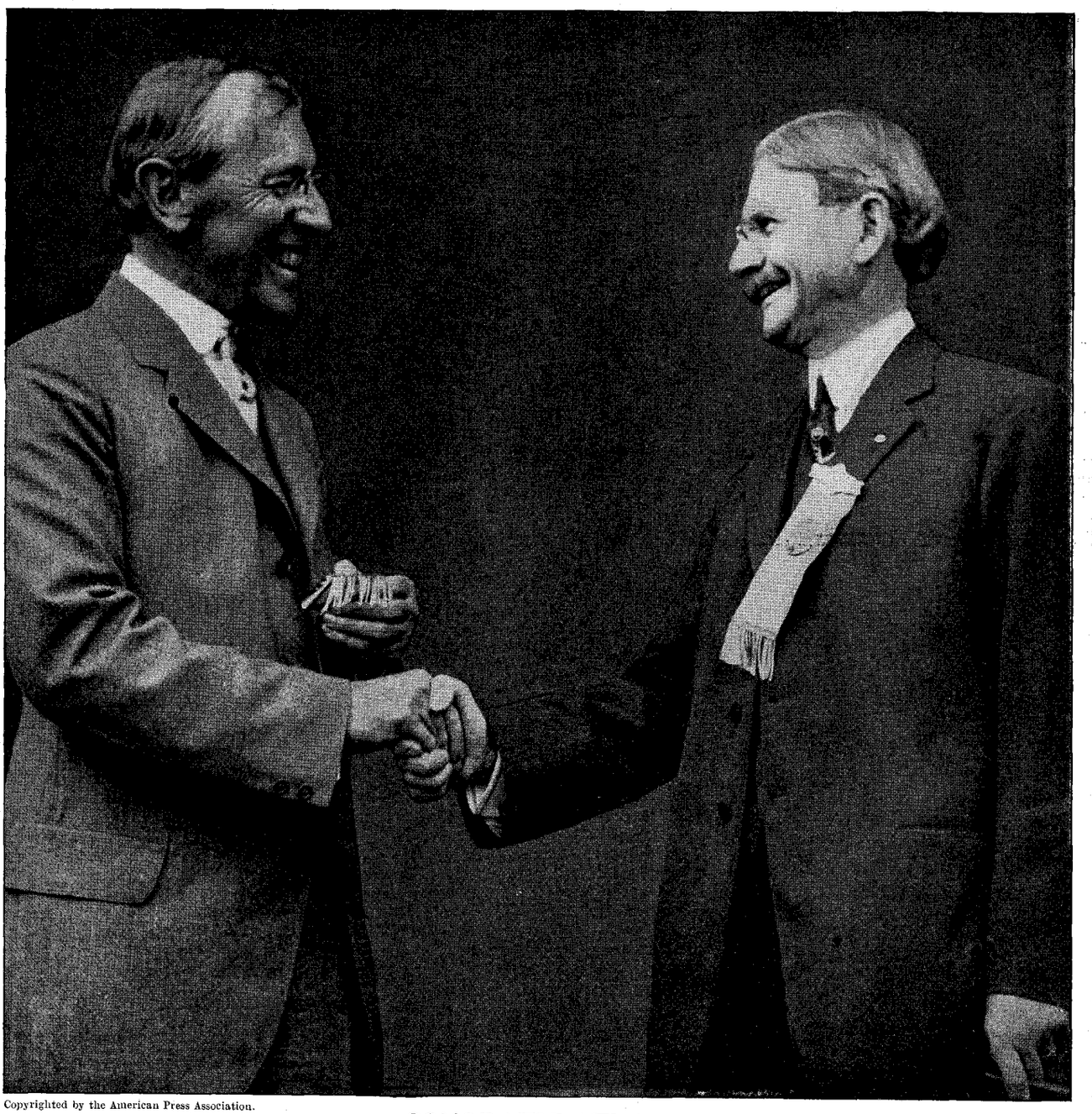

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CONGRATULATIONS.

President-elect Wilson and Vice-President-elect Marshall.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

PRESIDENT-ELECT WILSON'S DILEMMA

PRESIDENT WILSON will not have long to wait for an opportunity to prove his mettle, if we are to accept a view of the situation outlined by some of the Washington correspondents and reflected less definitely in many editorial columns. The fact that he carried some forty States and captured four-fifths of all the electoral votes would seem to be a sufficiently triumphant proof of his ability to unite the progressive and the conservative elements of his party at the polls. But as President he will be confronted with the vastly more difficult problem of holding unshaken the confidence and support of both these antagonistic factions. And while even papers in the Republican and Progressive camps admit that he is exceptionally equipt to accomplish this task, at the same time many Democratic organs do not blink the difficulty of it. "What tact he will require, mingled with what firmness!" exclaims the New York *Evening Post*, which allied itself with the Democrats in the late campaign. And it adds, "he might well feel almost crusht by the responsibility of it." In the opinion of some observers this particular problem is only made more insistent by Democracy's overwhelming dominancy in the House and its probable control of the Senate. Mr. Cleveland in 1892 also came into office with a Democratic House and Senate, notes the New York *Tribune*, and "within two years his Administration was wrecked by the uncontrollable elements in the party in the two houses." "The country will watch with interest and with not a little anxiety," adds this Republican paper, "Mr. Wilson's attempt to drive the team of wild horses which Mr. Cleveland failed to handle."

In spite of the inspiring manner in which his party has, for the time being, rallied around him, thinks the Washington correspondent of the New York *Globe* (Prog.), "Woodrow Wilson is confronted by problems more difficult than any that have faced a President since the days of Lincoln." It goes on to say:

"Seemingly united, the Democratic party is to-day well nigh as badly divided as the Republican. Widespread doubt prevails whether the new President will be able to keep it from being hopelessly split in the next four years.

"The thing put up to Governor Wilson, and put up to him hard, is to keep his party from breaking to pieces as the Republican party has done in recent months, and at the same time accomplish enough in fulfillment of Democratic preelection promises to satisfy the country.

"On the face of it, an achievement of this sort seems almost impossible. How Wilson can conduct his office in a way to meet the demands of the progressive elements of his party and not have a hopeless falling out with the reactionaries of that party few are able to discern. Many believe he will be at war with one wing of his party in Congress before he has been in office six months. He can not run things to suit Bryan and the Bryan men, and at the same time get along with the conservatives. If he tries to trim between the lines and placate both factions, his political fate may be as disastrous as that of Mr. Taft. . . . . .

"The information here is that while Wilson has tried to placate all elements since the Baltimore convention, he is going to be his own master when he gets into the White House. Many believe he will wield the big stick as relentlessly as ever Colonel Roosevelt did, and that he will speedily be involved in party broils as bitter as ever Grover Cleveland had."

Already we find evidences of these conflicting lines of pressure in the advice and admonitions extended to the President-elect through the editorial columns. While the conservative pulls at one elbow, the progressive tugs at the other. Thus the New York *Sun*, a one-time Democratic paper which supported Mr. Taft this year, can think of no more timely wish for Mr. Wilson than that "he may seize upon the windpipe of Bryanism at the very start, and with all the strength that the sinews of long, lean fingers possess, throttle that persistent and fatal thing into eternal silence." *The Evening Sun* admits that while "nominally Mr. Wilson takes office with a united party at his back," actually "the widest range of conflicting opinion holds in the House majority and throughout the Democracy." It adds, however, that "in his speech of acceptance this summer Governor Wilson took a clear stand with the more stable elements of his party," and "the rest of the party has now come to him." The New York *Times* (Dem.) also interprets the verdict of the polls as an "overwhelming vote against radicalism, against agitation," and it adds confidently: "Mr. Wilson will be a conservative President in the best sense of the word; the Democratic party in that best sense will be a conservative party." At the same time the New York *Evening Journal* (Dem.), which regards the election as "the climax of a great revolt of the plain people against privilege," is equally certain that "the Democratic party has swept the country because the people are convinced that, as things now stand, that party is the true progressive party."

This idea that Mr. Wilson's triumph is a victory for true progressivism is shared by such Democratic papers as the Philadelphia *Record*, Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, Springfield *Republican*, Baltimore *Sun*, and New York *World*. *The World*, however, admits that "so-called conservative influences are already at work to split the Democratic party" and to obstruct its progressive program. Says the Baltimore *Sun:*

"The triumphant Democratic party has a splendid opportunity before it. If it is true to its trust, it can put an end to the reign of special privilege in this country. It will be no easy task to reform the tariff laws, with a thousand interests pulling and tugging in different directions. It will be no child's play to reestablish competition against the shrewd and cunning opposition of monopolistic corporations that have gathered incredible profits by reason of their monopolies. Yet those are the things the party was put in power to do. If it should fail, it will deserve, and it will get, the punishment that comes from men deceived and disillusioned. . . . . .

"But with Woodrow Wilson at its head, it shall not fail. He has conquered in this campaign because he was the people's candidate; he will win in the contests yet before him because his cause is the people's cause, and they, having awakened to a sense of their power, will not be lulled to slumber again."

The position of the party now returned to power after sixteen years outside the breastworks is thus defined by the Springfield *Republican:*

"The election of Governor Wilson, while unquestionably aided by deeply conservative influences, is not a triumph for reaction in any form. The Democratic party, now over a century old, possesses a tradition and a stubborn vitality that make it perennially serviceable to the nation; and, under its present leadership, it is anything but reactionary. Precisely as the nomination of Woodrow Wilson wrote 'progressive' into the leadership and the policies of the Democratic party, so the election of Woodrow Wilson is a guaranty of progress in the nation. The President-to-be is personally sympathetic with and committed to progressive causes; he is personally in touch with American democracy in the broadest sense, and his program embraces a national scheme of advancement for the American people. With his knowledge of the country drawn both from historical study and observation of his times, with his insight into public sentiment, with his power of imagination in guiding him in difficult and untried paths, with his will and his tact, he may be expected to provide a leadership such as the Democratic party has not had in many years."

Nevertheless, it admits, no one can be unmindful of the difficulties that will beset the new President. Of these difficulties,

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"Conditions will offer some, his party others. But so far as his party is concerned, it must be aware that it is on its good behavior. The Democratic party must meet the fair and just expectations of the American people in the sustained loyalty of its support of the Democratic President, or it will be hurled from power at the earliest opportunity. A repetition of the party's performance in the second Administration of President Cleveland would be absolutely and swiftly fatal.

"Nor can the party fail with impunity to support earnestly the progressive program of the new leadership, as it may be developed along democratic lines. This country to-day is progressive and not reactionary. The progressive spirit abroad is unmistakable, and it will rule the country's destinies through one party or another. The Republican party is by no means dead, and, in the future, it must be reckoned with as a party of opposition. And the new party organized by Mr. Roosevelt is likely to remain during the next four years a sufficient menace to Democratic supremacy—offering an alternative to Democratic radicals, in case their Administration should disappoint them—to force the Democratic party to govern the country along the progressive lines on which Mr. Wilson would conduct his Administration.

"It was Mr. Roosevelt's bolt from the Republican party and the imminent danger that he might effect an alliance with Mr. Bryan that made the nomination of Governor Wilson imperative. And so the popular strength shown by the Roosevelt party at the polls in this election should give to the incoming Wilson regime a complete command of the undivided resources and the consolidated power of the Democratic party. Self-preservation alone dictates loyalty and eagerness to uphold the hands of the Democratic President. Any other attitude would quickly involve disaster and ruin."

The first rock on which the party's cohesion is likely to be tested, it is generally admitted, is the tariff. As Oscar W. Underwood, Democratic leader in the House, reminds us in a telegram to the New York *Times*, the Democratic party is pledged to a real revision of the tariff taxes downward. Says Mr. Underwood:

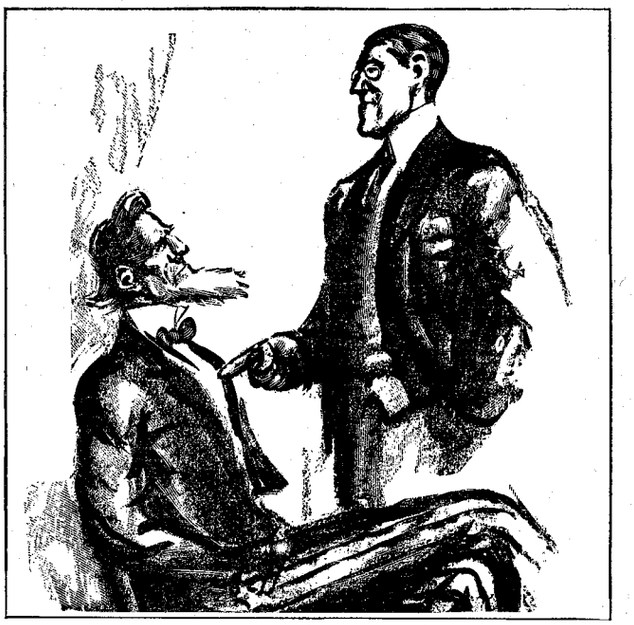
"In my judgment, to keep our pledges to the consumers and disturb business conditions as little as possible, an immediate

"FUMBLE!"
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

revision of the customs laws should be made at an extra session of Congress next Spring."

In spite of talk to the contrary, declares the New York *Globe's* Washington correspondent, "almost immediately after he takes the oath of office on March 4 President Woodrow Wilson will call an extra session of Congress for the purpose of revising the tariff." This statement is made on the authority of "close friends of Governor Wilson" who "have talked with him since his election." The dispatch goes on to say:

"One of the reasons why the President-elect is bent on having the tariff disposed of at an extra session is that he wants to see Congress take up the other important matters at the regular



"I DON'T WANT TO RULE YOU, I WANT TO WORK FOR YOU."
—Minor in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

session, which will begin in December, 1913. The trust problem will have to be attacked. Moreover, with an aggressive Progressive party on a solid foundation in the country, the Democrats will be compelled to undertake some measures of social reform.

"It is declared here that Governor Wilson's plan will be to try to bring about such progressive legislation in the way of social reforms as to make many Progressive Democrats stay with their party, and thus prevent the Progressive party from becoming as formidable as it would become otherwise.

"The word will be transmitted to the Democratic leaders in the Senate this winter to pass the bill for the creation of a Department of Labor. Governor Wilson wants this done. He hopes and expects to select a Cabinet of ten members, instead of nine. For the head of such a department some leaders are already suggesting John Mitchell. Chairman Wilson of the House Labor Committee also has been suggested."

On the other hand, says the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.), there is an insistent demand that tariff revision be postponed until the regular session of Congress, and this demand "is extremely strong and has the backing of some of the most conservative and influential Democrats." Some of these men, it is said, promised contributions to the campaign fund on the understanding that there would be no extra session unless it was absolutely unavoidable. The New York *World*, admitting that pressure has been brought to bear upon Mr. Wilson not to call an extra session, declares that this opposition is "a counsel of infamy to which he can not and will not listen, and to which no honest Democrat should listen." It points back over other Administrations to show the penalty of trying to evade this issue:

"Mr. Cleveland did not call a special session of Congress to revise the tariff after his inauguration in 1893. In consequence the Democratic party paltered with its pledges, and when the McKinley schedules were finally revised a year later, the bill was so dishonest that Mr. Cleveland refused to sign it. Plutocracy and procrastination had done their dirty work and betrayed the country.

"Mr. McKinley called Congress in special session immediately

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after his inauguration in 1897, and the tariff was revised in accordance with Republican promises. That disposed of the issue throughout his Administration.

"Mr. Taft called Congress in special session after his inauguration in 1909, but unfortunately for both the President and his party, the promise of downward revision was not kept. As a result Mr. Taft has been overwhelmed and his party has been wrecked. Had the revision of 1909 been an honest revision, or had Mr. Taft vetoed the Payne-Aldrich Bill, Tuesday's election returns would have told a different story.

"If the Democratic party postpones tariff revision it is doomed. Delay will be interpreted as proof of timidity and bad faith, and the sentiment of the country will turn at once against the Wilson Administration.

"Congress will be as well equipt to begin a revision of the tariff on March 5 as on December 5. There will be less disturbance of legitimate business if the work begins at once than if the uncertainty is prolonged."

"If those who have received the latest popular mandate are not prepared to act on the 4th of March next, they never will be prepared to act," declares *The World*. All who tremble at the thought of the tariff being revised by any but its friends are admonished by *The Sun* to remember "that the Bedlam stage of Democracy is over; that the tariff will stand considerable revision; and that the sources of good times are beyond the wisdom or the folly—which is great—of tariff makers or tariff smashers."

The Times also urges immediate action in this matter, and points out that "what the Democrats will do with the tariff, and the temper in which they will approach the task of revision, we already know from the bills prepared by Mr. Underwood's committee, which the Democratic House has already passed." These were a Cotton Bill, a Wool Bill, a Metal Schedule Bill, and a Free List Bill. In the Metal Bill the present iron and steel duties were reduced by about 33 per cent. In the Wool Bill, according to Mr. Underwood's estimates, the present duties, averaging 90 per cent., were reduced to 48 per cent. Says *The Times:*

"We think it safe to assume that Chairman Underwood and his committee have already made substantial progress in most or all of these schedules. As a project of legislation, yet awaiting debate and enactment, it may be said that the tariff is already pretty well revised. What need is there of protracted hearings? For the most part they have been had already. The committee is informed as to all the schedules, it knows what the country wants, it knows what it intends to do. We see no reason why, without haste, without slipshod work, with due consideration, bills revising all the schedules, or so many of them as it is the Democratic purpose to take up at once, should not be reported and sent to President Wilson in a session lasting not more than three months."

Meanwhile the business interests affected by the tariff are comforting themselves with the assurance of the President-elect that "there is absolutely nothing for the honest and enlightened business men of the country to fear." In this post-election statement Mr. Wilson said further:

"No man whose business is conducted without violation of the rights of free competition and without such private understandings and secret alliances as violate the principle of our law and the policy of all wholesome commerce and enterprise need fear either interference or embarrassment from the Administration.

"Our hope and purpose is now to bring all the free forces of the nation into active and intelligent cooperation and to give to our prosperity a freshness and spirit and a confidence such as it has not had in our time.

"The responsibilities of the task are tremendous, but they are common responsibilities which all leaders of action and opinion must share, and with the confidence of the people behind us everything that is right is possible.

"My own ambition will be more than satisfied if I may be permitted to be the frank spokesman of the nation's thoughtful purpose in these great matters."

FUTURE OF THE DEFEATED PARTIES

THE DEATH of the Democratic party was predicted four years ago. Now, by one overwhelming victory, the tables have been so completely turned that we are reading editorial obituary notices of both the Republican and the Progressive parties. "As far as the Republican party goes, we can not see any hope of its revival," says the Milwaukee *Journal*, an independent paper which supported Wilson's candidacy; and the same opinion prevails among the Progressive papers. At the same time many Democratic and Republican papers agree with the New York *Times* (Dem.) that the Progressive party will go to pieces after this defeat, while "whatever is worthy and sound and applicable in its principles will be taken over and assimilated by the Democratic party and by the Republican party." To the Milwaukee *Free Press* (Ind. Rep.) it seems certain that neither the Republican nor the Progressive party can exist henceforth as "a separate political entity," and that their only hope "lies in reunion and reorganization along the line of their highest mutual traditions, principles, and purposes before the next four years are passed."

Turning to the views of Progressive organs as to the future of the Republican party, we find the Chicago *Tribune* remarking that the men who succeeded in keeping the control of the Republican party from the people in the Republican national convention of 1912 turned out to be the party's "undertakers and grave diggers." "They could not take charge of the funeral of Progressivism, but they could the obsequies of the Republican party; and they did." Changing the figure, it adds:

"When the autocrats of the party found they could not control it they decided to smash it. They had that much power. They smashed it. It is the law of their nature to prefer to sit on top of a wreck rather than to surrender control of a going concern. . . . . .

"The management of the Republican party is out of a job. The management of the Republican party in the South will be picking cotton. The management of the Republican party in the North is a thing without power. The nation is the better for it."

In all the political history of the United States, thinks the Baltimore *News* (Prog.), "there has been no more remarkable development than the eclipse of a great party—a party which, with the exception of two Presidential terms, has ruled the nation for half a century—by a political organization created in four brief, crowded months." The Republican party, says the Washington *Times* (Prog.), "has paid the penalty of its persistent reactionism":

"It has ceased to be even of first rate importance. The political divisions of first magnitude in future will be the Democratic and Progressive parties. To have driven out a party of toryism and substituted a party of progress is the real victory the people have won."

Even more emphatic in its declaration that the Republican party has received a death blow is Colonel Henry Watterson's *Courier-Journal* (Dem.). Says this Louisville paper:

"After the overwhelming triumph of the Democratic ticket, the most decisive feature of this revolution is the annihilation of the Republican party.

"Its defeat is even greater than that sustained by the old line Whigs in the Presidential election of 1852, when Scott, the Whig nominee, carried but four States.

"The old Whig party, be it said, had never any such hold as the modern Republican party. That makes the collapse of the latter by contrast the more pregnant and surprizing. The Whigs had hopes to the last. The Republicans can have none. But yesterday they made bold to stand against the world. To-day there is none so poor to do them reverence. With its armor on, instinct with life, its lines of battle, its flags, and trophies yet visible, the G. O. P. sinks as some great wall of stone and iron before a tornado, into a heap of shapeless ruins. It will never rise again.

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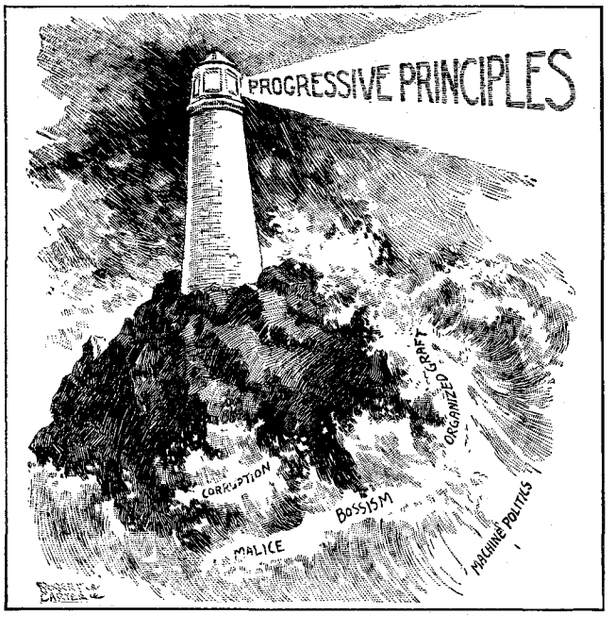
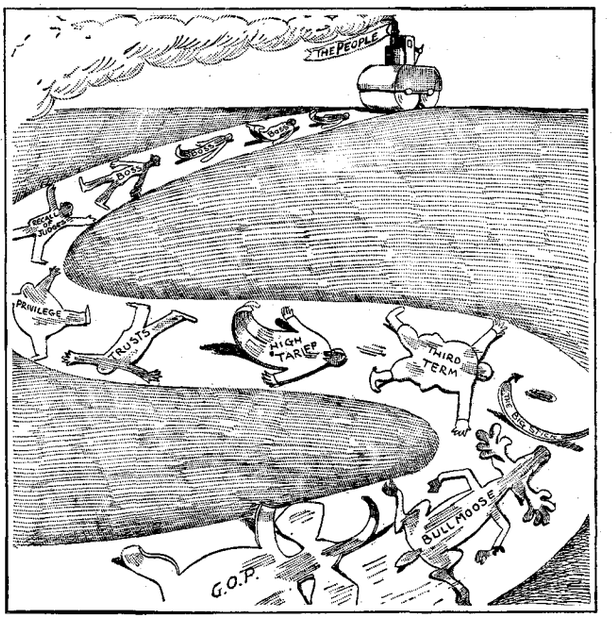


THE LIGHT WILL SHINE ON.
—Carter in the New York *Press.*



THE STEAM ROLLER.
—Ketten in the New York *Evening World.*

OVER AND UNDER THE ROLLERS.

"The little that is left of it the Bull Moose will swallow, even as Knownothingism swallowed the little that was left of the Whigs."

Republican leaders, nevertheless, scoff at the idea that their party is dead. On election night, when Governor Wilson's election was no longer in doubt, President Taft issued a statement in which he called upon Republicans in the future to "gather again to the party standard . . . to defend the constitutional government handed down to us by our fathers." And on the following day dispatches from Columbus, Ohio, informed us that, "far from being discouraged, President Taft has formed plans for holding together and strengthening the Republican party." In these dispatches we read:

"He declared to-night to friends who accompanied him north from Cincinnati that the party would continue to exist; that it would be as active as in the past, and that there was no reason to believe that its chances of future success were not excellent.

"So far as the President's plan is concerned, he hopes to see organized a 'National Republican Club,' entirely apart from the Republican National Committee, which shall cherish the principles of the party and be a source of political activity, not only in election years, but at all times."

"Those hasty thinkers who had retired the Republican party to oblivion may have another guess," remarks the New York *Evening Sun*, which adds, however, that the fate of the party depends upon the answer to this question: "Can the radical wing be restored to clear thinking and reunited with the men who held the line?" "Severe as is the defeat," declares the Albany *Journal* (Rep.), "the Republican party will recover its strength just as it did after its defeat twenty years ago." Mr. Barnes's paper goes on to say:

"Temporarily out of power, the Republican party will continue to hold stedfastly to the principles that have made this nation great, strong, and prosperous. The forces which have this time defeated it are the promoters of propositions diametrically opposed to those principles. Wrong may gain temporary advantage, but right always prevails ultimately. Minds benumbed by the percussive force of vociferous misrepresentation and falsehood will become normal again. Sanity will return. Those who have been seduced from their allegiance to the Republican party will soon enough seek refuge with it again."

The truth is, says the New York *Evening Mail*, "that an established political party is a particularly tough organism, very hard to kill."

Like Colonel Roosevelt, the Progressive papers accept defeat "with entire good humor and contentment," and confidently declare that their party has only begun to make history. "Its defeat was more than half a victory," says the Newark *News* (Prog.), "and it comes from the battle with flags flying, and stands, powerful, sincere, and clean, ready to do the nation's service and take up the work for human rights if the Democratic party slips on the path." "In fact," affirms Colonel Roosevelt, "the Progressive party has superseded the Republican party and all we need to do is to keep steadily on with the fight and we will win." Meanwhile, says Senator Dixon—

"The National Progressive party takes its official place as the dominant opposition to the triumphant Democratic party. As the result of the balloting yesterday the Progressive party takes either first or second place in the balloting except in five States. In every State in the Union except in these five States the Progressive party organization from this time on takes the official minority party representation on all election boards, in all State boards and boards of control.

"The Progressive party has polled over four million votes. We go forward immediately with our work of complete organization, looking to the control of the House of Representatives two years from this time. I think we have elected more Congressmen in the present House than have the Republicans."

As we go to press the popular vote, subject to official revisions, stands as follows: Wilson, 6,378,740; Roosevelt, 4,022,615; Taft, 3,526,678. It thus appears that Governor Wilson, altho he carries more States than any previous candidate, and therefore gets a staggering majority of the electoral votes, is actually a minority President, the choice of less than half the voters. The apportionment of the electoral votes at present seems to be: Wilson, 442; Roosevelt, 77; Taft, 12. The Progressive papers express great gratification at the size of the popular vote polled by the new party. The question is no longer "Has the Progressive party come to stay?" declares the New York *Press*, but "How long before it will be trusted by a majority of the voters to govern the United States?" And the Philadelphia *North American*, one of the sturdiest fighters in the Progressive ranks, admonishes those who regard the election as a Progressive defeat to "consider what it really meant":

"Governor Johnson recently made a remark to us which

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illumines the situation clearly. He declared that the most statesmanlike and patriotic act of Theodore Roosevelt's career was his insistence upon the formation of a new party, not only in the nation, but in every State and every county, because this, while it made victory impossible in 1912, would make it inevitable in 1916.

"Had it not been for Roosevelt's wise and unselfish devotion to this purpose, there would have been compromises and combinations between the two groups of Republicans, a division of the electoral vote in safely Republican States between Taft and Roosevelt, and possibly a prevention of Democratic victory.

"As a result of the Roosevelt policy, a new party has been established, its foundations laid on the bed-rock of American life and cemented with the truest patriotic convictions. It is a nation-wide party, with like appeal to the citizens of the States and all sections and all parties. It is destined to be the instrument of all who believe that the paramount issues of this day are the reestablishment of genuine popular rule and the conservation of human rights."

FOR SWIFTER JUSTICE

THE ATTACKS upon the courts which have been resounding through the land for the last few years now receive an answer from the Supreme Court itself, which announces new rules to simplify and expedite procedure in civil cases. If this is followed by similar reforms in criminal procedure, and if the lower courts follow the example of the higher, then, remark a number of editorial writers and Washington correspondents, we are on the eve of revolutionary changes in our administration of justice that will make it speedier and cheaper, and, therefore, more just. The chief complaint has been against the use of injunctions in labor cases, and the action of the court on this point consequently receives the most attention. The new rules "practically make an end of the midnight and the hair-trigger injunction," observes the New York *World*, and the Indianapolis *News* believes that now there will be "small chance for the abuse of this great power." Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, calls the reform "a step in the right direction, and one of the things labor has long been fighting for." The new rules on injunctions read:

"No preliminary injunction shall be granted without notice to the opposite party, nor shall any temporary restraining order be granted without notice to the opposite party, unless it shall clearly appear from specific facts shown by affidavit or by the verified bill that immediate and irreparable loss or damage will result to the applicant before the matter can be heard on notice.

"In case a temporary restraining order shall be granted without notice in the contingency specified the matter shall be made returnable at the earliest possible time, and in no event later than ten days from the date of the order, and shall take precedence of all matters except older matters of the same character. When the matter comes up for hearing the party who obtained the temporary restraining order shall proceed with his application for a preliminary injunction, and if he does not do so the court shall dissolve his temporary restraining order.

"Upon two days' notice to the party obtaining such temporary restraining order the opposite party may appear and move the dissolution and modification of the order, and in that event the court or judge shall proceed to hear and determine the motion as expeditiously as the ends of justice may require. Every temporary restraining order shall be forthwith filed in the clerk's office."

Other reforms are summarized by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun:*

"The first relates to the exercise of power by Federal courts in equity cases.

"The second simplifies the modes of pleading to bring the parties quickly to an issue. Recourse has been had in the revision to the simplified forms that prevail in code States and in the chancery courts of England.

"The third reform is as to taking testimony in patent and copyright cases to render such work less expensive.

"Probably the most important reform was that recited by the Chief Justice as the fourth, and that provides for the taking of testimony in courts in most cases instead of referring the matter to a special master or referee to take the testimony and report back to the court. Hereafter lawyers who cumber the records in equity procedure may find themselves subject to fine.

"The new rules provide that testimony shall be printed in narrative form instead of by questions and answers. The rules also are drawn to eliminate dilatory pleading and prevent reversals on account of mere technical errors that do not go to the subject-matter of the controversy."

The work of framing the changes is sketched by the New York *Tribune's* Washington writer:

"One of the tasks undertaken by Chief Justice White when he was appointed to succeed Melville W. Fuller was to reform procedure in the courts. He first revised the rules of the Supreme Court itself. For seventeen months the Chief Justice and Justices Lurton and Van Devanter have been working on the equity rules as a subcommittee of the Court. They asked every Federal judge throughout the country to get expressions from bar associations on the subject, and wrote to many others asking for suggestions.

"These suggestions were digested by the subcommittee assisted by W. J. Hughes, of the Department of Justice. The present rules came down from the courts of England, with only one or two revisions since the beginning of the Republic. The last revision was about fifty years ago. The Chief Justice particularly thanked the Lord Chancellor of England for suggestions in the revision."

President Taft's part is noticed appreciatively by the Syracuse *Post-Standard:*

"It is one of the permanent reforms of the Taft Administration of great importance but of little political value to the President who instituted it.

"When Mr. Taft became President he immediately addrest himself to the problem of the law's delay. He had repeatedly declared in speeches before lawyers' associations for simplification of our court procedure, both Federal and State, in civil and criminal cases. Chief Justice White, Justice Lurton, and Justice Van Devanter were appointed a committee to prepare a revised code of equity rules. They have been at work for nearly two years. Every Federal judge has been called upon for suggestions. So have other judges and lawyers of America and England. . . . . .

"It was at his instance and with his aid and counsel that this revision, the first in fifty years, was undertaken. The influence is bound to be felt in greater expedition in Federal litigation and in saving of expense to litigants. It will stand as one of the truly progressive measures of the Taft Administration, of advantage to Government, to lawyers, and to litigants, and it probably has not brought the President a dozen votes."

More than one paper regards the act of the Supreme Court as a vindication of our judicial system against the assaults of its critics, while others think the criticisms spurred the judges to action. The New York *Tribune* takes the former view:

"The lesson of the simplifying of Federal equity procedure by the Supreme Court of the United States is that court reform will come from the courts themselves. Congress has haggled four years over injunction legislation since the Republican party pledged itself to prevent abuses of that writ, and without reaching an agreement. It would probably have gone on four years more without accomplishing the end. The Supreme Court, in a few months, through a committee of its judges, has agreed upon reforms that will not only cure the improper use of the injunction but also save time and cut down the expenses of litigation.

"The influence of this example will be powerful in correcting the law's delays. The most important factor in bringing about this result will be an aroused sense on the part of the courts of their obligation to improve existing conditions. What the Supreme Court has done other courts will feel that they must do. Nor does the responsibility end with rules the making of which is solely in the hands of the courts. Where codes are controlled by the legislature their simplification will be most surely obtained when the courts take action and recommend changes which will serve to make justice less costly and clear the calendars. Fortunately, there are signs everywhere that the courts are alive to their duty."

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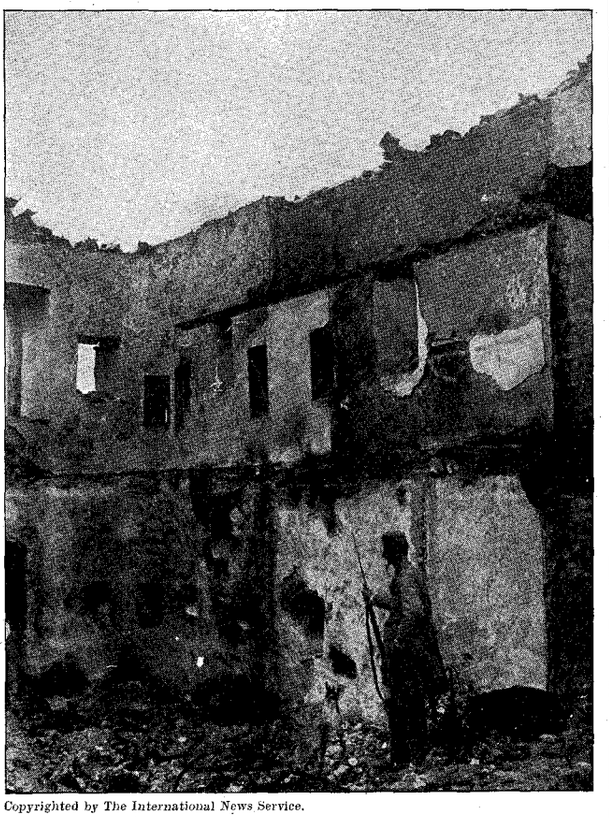
DRIVING THE TURK FROM EUROPE

THE DREAM of the so-called "concert" of the Powers that they held the fate of Turkey in their hands is now considered by observers on this side of the Atlantic to be pretty effectually dissipated. It is less than a month since the formal beginning of the Balkan War, on October 18. "When," asks the Springfield *Republican*, "have events of such momentous import come with such stupefying speed?" In this brief time a new military Power has arisen in the world, the Turk has been pushed back to the Bosporus, and about the only "Turkish question" left for the Powers is the division of the Sultan's European dominions. Even here their influence has dwindled away enormously, and if they could get together, believes the New York *Evening Post*, they "would have to act largely as the agent of the Balkan States and pretty much in accordance with their demands." The allies are generally looked upon as masters of the situation. No European Power is in a position to enter lightly into hostilities with a nation which has half a million battle-trained soldiers now in the field, nor does any one care to provoke a general European conflict.



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MONTENEGRO'S FIRST CAPTURE.

A Turkish frontier blockhouse, shelled and burned.

A new turn is likely to be given to the situation by the fall of Constantinople. Day after day the press dispatches have chronicled the irresistible advance of Ferdinand's soldiers, aided by the Servians, sweeping the Turks before them, like chaff, down into the narrow neck of land whose apex is the city taken by the Moslems in 1453. The capture of this city is the logical climax of the war, says the New York *Commercial*, and should bring the time for intervention by the Powers, who alone can save it "from sack and devastation and wholesale murder." It adds:

"The preservation of this great city is an object of the deepest interest to civilization. The destruction of St. Sophia alone would be an inestimable loss to the civilized world. It is suspected with good reason that in the crypts of this Mohammedanized church there are priceless literary and art relics of the ancient world, the recovery of which would fill gaps otherwise never to be crossed. Aside from this scholarly and artistic interest, there are thousands of Christian residents, whose lives would be in imminent danger."

But the question of the final disposition of the city, thinks the New York *Journal of Commerce*, will call for international treatment, and will bring up "complications enough to tax the wisdom and self-restraint of any Congress of the Powers." It has, for instance, "long been a Russian tradition that it is the destiny of the Empire of the Czar to take possession of Constantinople." But why shouldn't the Bulgars keep it, asks the Charleston *News and Courier*. "They have won it in open fight, and we doubt seriously if the armies of the Czar could dislodge them." The Boston *Transcript*, too, pays much attention to hints that "British opinion to-day is not unfavorable to the Bulgarian occupation of Constantinople." The New York *Herald*, however, infers from the sending of British war-ships to the Bosporus the possibility of England taking Constantinople and holding it "as to-day she holds Egypt." Such a move, observes *The Herald*, "would place England once more in the position of arbiter of the world; a million troops could not take Constantinople away from her if she were once there." But the Springfield *Republican* scouts such an idea, saying: "There can be little doubt that Constantinople will be left to the Turk, if only because Europe can not afford to let a European Power control it. . . . Turkey is by all means the proper owner." But this paper admits elsewhere that while such a solution may simplify the case for the diplomats, "it will be intensely unpopular with the Slavic people." It seems likely enough to the Boston *Herald* that "the Balkan States will be willing to make peace on terms which do not include the surrender of Constantinople; that rich prize might be a dangerous bone of contention." Other Turkish territory, thinks *The Herald*, will be disposed of in this way:

"Greece, of course, will retain Crete and the islands she is taking with her navy. She will also push her northern boundary well into Epirus. Servia will keep the Sanjak of Novi-Bazar and insists on a port on the Adriatic, which may lead to difficulties with Austria. Montenegro will take the Scutari district which it has overcome, altho here the seeds of future trouble may be found in the mutual hostility of Albanian and Slav. Bulgaria will probably require territory to the south, and the rest of Turkey in Europe, according to recent plans, will be erected into two principalities or kingdoms."

The only Powers likely to block Balkan plans, in the opinion of our editors, are Russia and Austria. Russia is thought to be willing to see the allies take over a good part of Turkish dominions, but to be still watching for Constantinople and a free passage through the Dardanelles. But Russia has long taken the position of guardian of the Balkan States and may have an understanding with them. The real danger to European peace, thinks some observers, is the attitude of Austria. The New York *Sun* reminds us how the rise of Prussia destroyed Austrian supremacy in Germany and the Italian *risorgimento* wrecked her ambitions in northern Italy.

"There remained the Balkans. Expelled from Germany and Italy, the Viennese statesmen promptly transferred to the south their campaign for a greater empire. Possessing Dalmatia and Croatia, inhabited by Slavs of the Servian race, they planned to extend Austrian boundaries to the Ægean and, replacing Turkish by Austrian rule, acquire Salonica. By the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina four years ago they took a long forward step.

"But now a new awakening of another despised race has come. Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro, counting eight or ten millions of people united by ties of race and religion, and bound by an alliance, have swept the Turk from Macedonia and Thrace and are preparing to divide his estate. Such a division would give Servia the road to Salonica and place across the eastern

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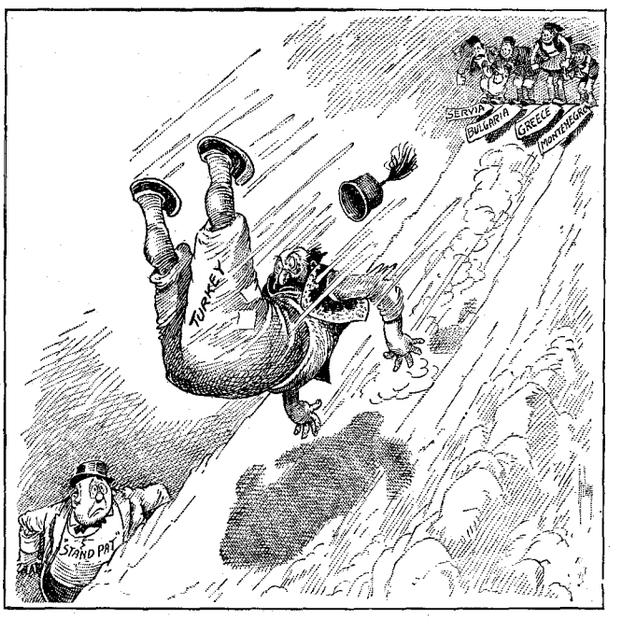
pathway of Austrian statesmen two compact Slav States. Even worse, it would stimulate the ambitions of six million Serbs and Croats, now Austrian subjects, but sharing in the aspirations of the Southern Slavs.

"Austria must now decide whether to attempt to play in the Balkans the difficult rôle she played so unsuccessfully in Italy and Germany or acquiesce in the rise of two strong Slav States."

The swiftness of the Bulgarian advance and the rigid censorship exercised over press correspondents makes an authoritative discussion of the Thracian campaign an impossibility. To sketch the progress of the conflict from the dispatches, war was declared by the allies on October 18, tho the Montenegrins had begun fighting earlier. On the 19th the Bulgarians advanced on Adrianople. On the 24th, Kirk-Kilisseh, east of Adrianople, was taken after severe fighting. The Bulgarian Army under General Savoff, leaving a strong force to invest Adrianople, then attacked the main Turkish Army lying across their road to Constantinople. During the week of October 27, by almost incessant fighting, the Turkish lines at Baba-Eski and Lule-Burgas were broken, and as the defeated army retreated upon Chorlu, the Bulgarians again attacked them and drove them back to the defenses of Tchataldja, only twenty-five miles from Constantinople. As we go to press, the invaders appear to be turning the Turkish position, and Constantinople is thought to be at their mercy. The Turks have asked the Powers to help bring about peace, but have received no satisfaction. In the west, the Greeks, Servians, and Montenegrins have been consistently winning battles and capturing Turkish strongholds. The rapidity with which the campaign is conducted, the large numbers engaged, and the ferocity and deadliness of the fighting make this war the most remarkable in modern history.

The fight centering at Lule-Burgas will rank among the great battles of history, declares the Springfield *Republican*. The Bulgarian losses, in this three-day battle, have been estimated at 20,000, and those of the Turks at about 40,000. About 200,000 men were engaged on each side. The fighting was spread over a large area, "the lines now stret hing a hundred miles, now contracting to thirty as the Turks were driven in by the far-flung lines of the invaders." The native courage of the Bulgarian infantry, shown in their charges upon Turkish positions, was perhaps not so important a determining factor as the scientific conduct of the campaign and the deadly efficiency of the field-artillery. The most satisfactory account of the battle is found in a dispatch sent by Martin H. Donohoe to London via Constantinople and Rumania. He shows that even the details of the campaign had evidently been planned long before the declaration of war. After describing the artillery duel following the capture of Lule-Burgas he says:



A BAD YEAR FOR STANDPATTERS.
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

"Toward evening the Bulgarian advance became more rapid. Large bodies of infantry, supported by guns, pushed forward with incredible rapidity, and, to the amazement of the Turkish staff, the Bulgarians occupied artillery positions which had apparently been previously selected.

"The batteries took up positions as coolly as if they were engaged in maneuvers in peace time, and when they had the range of the neighboring hills to a nicety the markmanship was superb and murderous. . . . . .

"Along the whole Turkish front the troops were harassed by a terrible fire. As time went on, it became simply a carnage. Men were falling in hundreds. The morale of the troops was completely destroyed by the appalling ordeal of shell fire."

The Turkish disaster, according to this eye-witness, was due to incompetent leadership and the shortsightedness of an unprepared and inefficient Government. Abdullah's army "had neither ammunition for its guns nor food to sustain the physical efforts of the soldiers." It was not prepared for its task of saving the Turkish realm in Europe. Says Mr. Donohoe:

"The gross incapacity and muddling, if they have not brought death to the Turkish nation, have resulted in appalling disaster to its Army. Military inefficiency also played a great part in the catastrophe."

The press find it hard to explain the decline in efficiency of the Turkish Army. "Unpreparedness," says the New York *Tribune*:

"The Turks were unprepared and were caught napping. They had heard the cry of 'Wolf' so often that they had ceased to regard it, and they trusted in the concert of the great Powers to keep the peace. Preparedness against unpreparedness can have only one result."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

TURKEY was the "standpattest" country in Europe, too.—*Chicago News.*

LOW, derisive chuckle in the Near East is ascribed to Abdul the Damned.—*Wall Street Journal.*

SPEAKING of Debs and Chafin, what do you think of them for a pair of blue Genes?—*Washington Post.*

THE Turks are discovering that the so-called "Christian dog's" bite is worse than its bark.—*Baltimore Sun.*

THERE'S a "will" in Wilson and a "shall" in Marshall that give the people confidence.—*New York American.*

THE nation's interpolation: "I shall not be a (successful) candidate for a third term."—*New York Evening Sun.*

AGONIZED onlookers are already begging the Wilson allies to respect the *status quo* in the tariff Balkans.—*New York World.*

CAMPAIGN activities are reflected by the news that 1,950,000,000 cigars have been sold in the last three months.—*Boston Journal.*

PURCHASE of 109 auto trucks by a leading express company seems to be a practical comment on the new parcels-post.—*Wall Street Journal.*

AT least the Mormons were faithful to the G. O. P.—*New York World.*

GENERAL SAVOFF appears to be the John J. McGraw of the Balkans.—*New York Sun.*

ALL the members of the Ananias Club must have voted against him.—*Washington Post.*

ONE beautiful moral to be drawn from Southeastern Europe is the blessedness of hitting first.—*Chicago News.*

ARMAGEDDON, the well-known battle-field, is, of course, the modern Bull Moose Run.—*New York Evening Sun.*

WITHIN the last few days the sublime porte has lost a considerable portion of its sublimity.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE worst of it is that Mr. Taft has got to brace up and issue a Thanksgiving proclamation.—*Washington Post.*

AGAIN, what's in a name? Robert Louis Stevenson has been signed to pitch for the Athletics next season.—*Boston Journal.*

HERE'S hoping that the moving pictures of the Balkan war will not show too plainly the Hackensack tenements in the background.—*Columbia State.*

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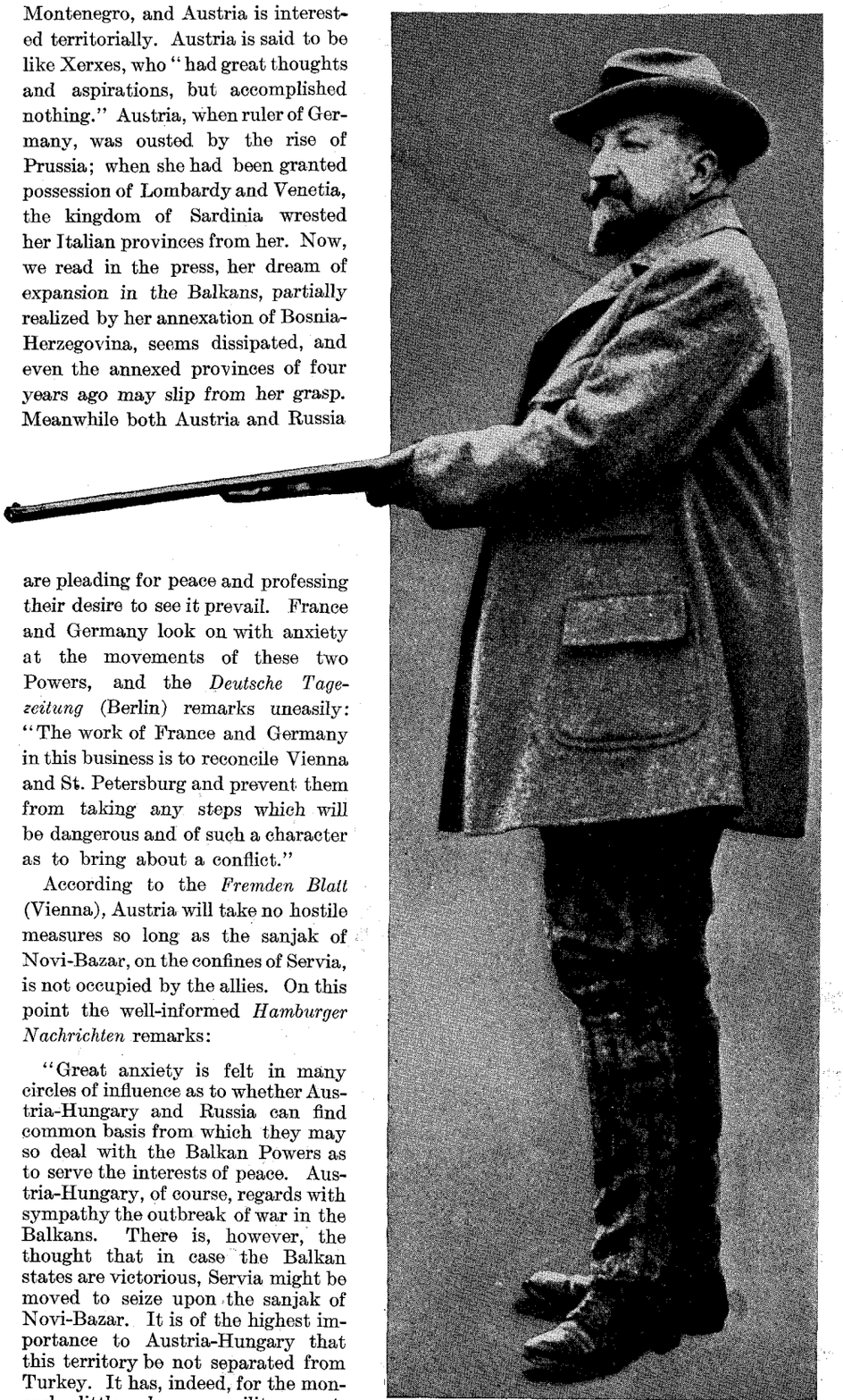
FOREIGN COMMENT

OMINOUS JEALOUSIES IN THE BALKANS

IF ANY TROUBLE arises while the Powers are trying to straighten out the Balkan mix-up, it will be due to the ambitions of Austria and Russia, agree the experts of the European press. Russia is racially interested in the fate of the Slavs of Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro, and Austria is interested territorially. Austria is said to be like Xerxes, who "had great thoughts and aspirations, but accomplished nothing." Austria, when ruler of Germany, was ousted by the rise of Prussia; when she had been granted possession of Lombardy and Venetia, the kingdom of Sardinia wrested her Italian provinces from her. Now, we read in the press, her dream of expansion in the Balkans, partially realized by her annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, seems dissipated, and even the annexed provinces of four years ago may slip from her grasp. Meanwhile both Austria and Russia are pleading for peace and professing their desire to see it prevail. France and Germany look on with anxiety at the movements of these two Powers, and the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* (Berlin) remarks uneasily: "The work of France and Germany in this business is to reconcile Vienna and St. Petersburg and prevent them from taking any steps which will be dangerous and of such a character as to bring about a conflict."

According to the *Fremden Blatt* (Vienna), Austria will take no hostile measures so long as the sanjak of Novi-Bazar, on the confines of Servia, is not occupied by the allies. On this point the well-informed *Hamburger Nachrichten* remarks:

"Great anxiety is felt in many circles of influence as to whether Austria-Hungary and Russia can find common basis from which they may so deal with the Balkan Powers as to serve the interests of peace. Austria-Hungary, of course, regards with sympathy the outbreak of war in the Balkans. There is, however, the thought that in case the Balkan states are victorious, Servia might be moved to seize upon the sanjak of Novi-Bazar. It is of the highest importance to Austria-Hungary that this territory be not separated from Turkey. It has, indeed, for the monarchy little value as a military post, inasmuch as it is difficult to fortify it in its position between Servia and Montenegro. But politically it has this significance: If it falls into the hands of Servia, it results in the enlarging of the Servian kingdom and the lengthening of the frontier between Austria and Servia. These two points, however, Austria can not overlook and would avoid anything whereby her domestic policy with regard to the southern Slavs, as in Bosnia, should be defeated. The territorial expansion of Servia would result in a stronger crystallization of the plans which are already taken toward the creation of a greater Servia."



THE HUNTSMAN OF THE BALKANS.
King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who is after big game.

The Vienna *Fremden Blatt* and *Neue Freie Presse* both proclaim Austria's policy of peace, but the former paper observes that if hands are laid upon Novi-Bazar Austria will invade Servia and march into Macedonia.

Russian papers are equally vehement in their profession of peaceful intentions, and the *Rossya* (St. Petersburg), which is considered the official paper—it is even said that its articles are written in the office of Mr. Sazonoff, the Minister of Foreign Affairs—declares with regard to the Russian policy in dealing with the Balkan nations:

"We can not conceal from ourselves, nor indeed from others, the fact that the sympathy and friendship of Russia are on the side of those who are our Slav brothers both by race and by faith. It is only persons who are ill-informed who can speak of our indifference with regard to the essential movement of our country. These are joined by complaints of others who show their usual irresponsibility in attacks against the Government and its interests. We wish to be understood that the primordial interest of Russia is the maintenance of peace. The Government has decided to maintain this peace and feels that it is supported by an enormous majority of the people. . . . With satisfaction we feel bound to state that the general alarm which prevails and the general wish at the same time to maintain peace have produced a basis of agreement and a loyal exchange of views between the Cabinet of St. Petersburg and that of Vienna. We can not estimate too highly the significance of this fact."

Mr. Sazonoff has certainly been successful in teaching the chancelleries of Europe during his recent round of visits the shibboleth of peace. From St. Petersburg to London peace is the burden of the newspapers' "unfathomable song." A discord in the chorus is, however, to be found in the utterances of the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg), which frankly expresses its distrust of Austria. It says:

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"How do the Austrian politicians look upon the Balkan question? They refuse to declare their neutrality in the war. They do not conceal the fact that they consider the strengthening of sovereign Servia and even the amelioration of the condition of old Servia detrimental to the interests of the Danubemon archy. They warn us that at the first success of the Serbs the Austrian troops will occupy the sanjak of Novi-Bazar. They make no secret of their intention to thwart the Balkan nations in their efforts to freely direct their own destinies. Getting ready for an armed intervention, they have already reenforced the frontier garrisons and very hurriedly passed through parliament extra military appropriations."

The Odessa correspondent of the London *Morning Post* thinks such rabid Panslavist papers as the *Novoye Vremya* are playing with fire in their abuse of Austria-Hungary, and we read:

"The unreasoning press campaign against Austria-Hungary is exciting Slav feeling in Southern Russia in such a degree that it appears by no means improbable that the agitation may grow to a mischievous extent, and cause considerable embarrassment to those responsible for Russia's foreign policy."

This statement, declares the London *Outlook*, is "deliberately moderate," but it adds that "of course the Panslavist campaign is not at all 'unreasoning' from the point of view of the Panslavists, whatever disaster to the peace of the world might result," for "the triumph of a Russo-Slav league from the Pacific to the Adriatic would mean domination in Asia as well as in Eastern Europe."

NAZIM PASHA,
Commander of the routed Turkish Army.

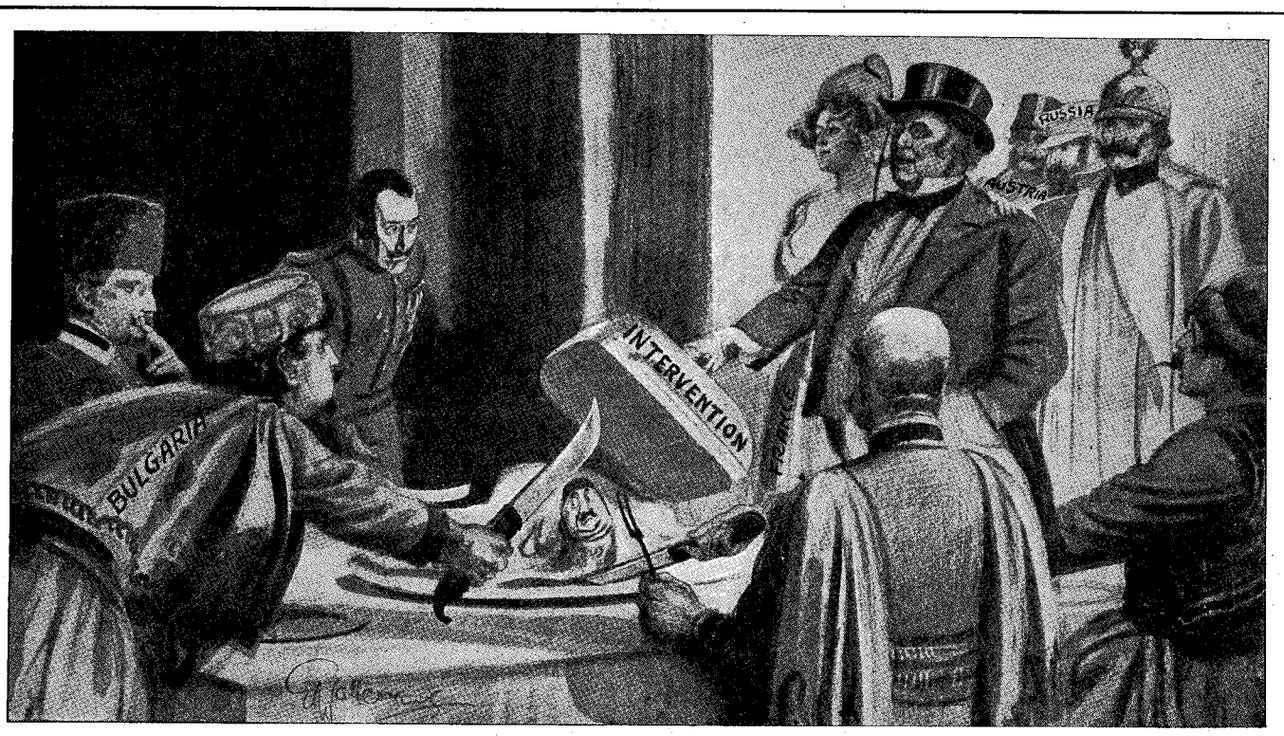
An Austrian writer of some note treats the question of Russia and Austria with cynical bitterness. This is Professor Friedjung of the University of Vienna, who writes in the *Zukunft* (Berlin). He vehemently accuses the Russian Government of double-dealing, and commenting on his utterances the *Hamburger Nachrichten* observes:

"It is quite probable that he is not making groundless assertions, but the tables may be turned and the question asked whether it is not quite true that the political circles of Austria-Hungary are playing a double game. This question is possibly just as well directed as that against Russian double-dealing. On the other side it may be said that the politicians of Austria-Hungary are protesting too much."

In this connection the *Figaro* (Paris) says:

"It is to Vienna that we must look for the crux of the diplomatic situation. Russia is, next to Austria, the most interested of all the great Powers. But she will take no steps, unless compelled by others, to unjustly deprive the Slav States of the fruit of their victories."

As the London *Spectator* remarks, "Everything turns upon the demands of Austria-Hungary." Any opposition on the part of Russia will lead to the *ultima ratio*.



THANKSGIVING IN THE BALKANS; EVERY ONE WANTS WHITE MEAT.

—*Saturday Night* (Toronto).

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From the London "Sphere"

CONSTANTINOPLE, VIEWED FROM THE ASIATIC SIDE OF THE BOSPORUS.

A KIND WORD FROM CENTRAL AMERICA

AT A TIME when South America is rife with suspicions of our country and, as the Greek poet says, the small birds cower and shriek if but the shadow from the wing of some bird of the air fall upon them, it is pleasant and refreshing to find one paper of Central America which credits the people of the United States with no desire for aggression, intervention, or annexation. "Intervention is not popular in the great Republic," says the *Diario del Salvador*. The enterprise of the press, and the desire to stir up feeling during a Presidential campaign account for all this hubbub. It is to be blamed on the "yellow" press, we are told, and popular opinion in the United States is not at all in harmony with the "yellow" journals, especially on the question of the annexation of Central American States, or even of intervening in their affairs. "The unbridled press of North America" busies itself in projecting social scandals and scandals of still more importance, consisting of attacks upon the rights of other peoples. To quote further:

"The explanation of the liberty which is given to the yellow press of America is to be found in the fact that the genuine North American looks with total indifference upon the information given by the press in general, and particularly upon that kind of writing which stirs up each morning a new tempest and a new international scandal. . . . The North American public does not follow the judgment of any periodical nor accept such as if it were an article of the faith. In order to understand the independent spirit of the American people we must bear in mind that the newspaper does not mold the true public opinion of that country."

The writer thinks that all this talk in the papers is merely so much election stuff, and is not intended to be taken seriously. He proceeds as follows:

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GENERAL SAVOFF.

The commander of the victorious Bulgarian forces received his military training in Russia. He is the organizer of the modern Bulgarian Army, and played a brilliant part in the war of 1885. He served as Minister of War in the Cabinets of 1906 and 1907. King Ferdinand selected him just prior to the outbreak of hostilities with Turkey to take command of the army.

"In the United States that part of the press which is called 'yellow' has assumed the task of attempting to foment among the politicians of the White House and the Department of State the spirit of aggression and intervention in Cuba, Mexico, and Central America. But in such ideas the majority of the citizens of the great Republic have no part. This spirit of aggression is not a sentiment genuinely national. It is not a popular movement. Such views originate in the greedy commercialism of definite political circles, and these attempts of the daily paper are barren in their effects upon the public and fall like drops of water which rebound from a plate of burnished steel.

"An energetic policy on the part of Taft with regard to Nicaragua is called for by the daily papers whose paragraphs are full of misstatements and whose general tone is abusive and scandalous. Knox is represented as picking up from the ground the rags which are befouled with Wall Street villainies, in the loan conventions he has made, and we see linked together Knox and Castrillo in Nicaragua, Knox and Paradez in Honduras. In the press, in Congress, everywhere, an attack is made upon the imperialism which Taft and Knox are said to proclaim, and which Root has not shrunk from approving—thus contradicting his previous declarations—and he is represented as exhibiting in his conduct an example of bad faith and political immorality. But all this is merely the tempest of scandalous charges against the chiefs of the Republican party, during a dispute concerning the Presidency in which the actors incur terrible responsibilities. Their efforts bring them into the greatest discredit before the opinion of their country."

To support his claim that we are not really jingoes he quotes approvingly one of our papers, (without mentioning its name,) as follows:

"The politicians are aiming at one thing, and the people of the United States are aiming at another. This interfering is not popular. There is no reason which justifies it, there is no principle upon which it may be supported. It is simply an attempt at wrong-doing. It is an abuse, and the press advocacy of it is a wrong representation of popular sentiment. And while the politicians

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equivocate and misquote the history of our model Republic, the people protest, and will find out how to frustrate, in whatever way, such acts of unexampled public immorality."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ITALY'S DOUBTFUL PEACE TREATY

LESS EXULTATION is heard in Italy over the peace pact with Turkey than we might expect in the case of a nation victorious in war. It would be only natural to expect France to carp at it. Thus the *Journal des Debats* (Paris) says it is ridiculous that the Italians, with an army of 120,000 men, supported by an important fleet, were unable to cross the oasis, and were not even masters of all the coast. The signing of a peace treaty between the two belligerents is therefore looked upon as in some way a concession, or almost an acknowledgment of defeat by Italy. When we turn to the Italian press we find the *Osservatore Romano*, the organ of the Vatican, speaking with great coldness and some asperity concerning the war and the treaty which has ended it. The Vatican endorsed the war on Turkey, but its mouthpiece says of the treaty:

"In the main we approve of the protocol, and we approve of the treaty, which constitute two acts which have put an end to conditions equally tiresome and dangerous to the whole of Europe and particularly for Italy. We certainly do not deny that Italy has been in the main victorious in many armed encounters in Libya, but when we consider the very small military force which Turkey maintained on the coast, the Italian victories have after all a relative value. The war might have continued on for months and years with the most serious loss, both moral and financial, to Italy, and yet this peace, which an Italian statesman has called 'a peace of compromise,' is not humiliating to either party. It is even honorable and convenient for both the contracting governments. It can not, however, be hailed with joy by those Italians who judge dispassionately of affairs and are not distorted by a false and unfitting national self-love."

This organ complains that the text of the treaty is overloaded by a mass of business and commercial provisions that may embarrass Italy in the future. To quote its words:

"We do not wish to be pessimists, but we will ask, since a heap of details of a commercial character has been introduced into this treaty, which is a special convention, are not these details quite out of harmony with the general lines of a treaty of peace? The only result attained by such methods is that controversies and disputes may arise concerning the interpretation of these minute provisions which would invalidate the whole treaty!"

Then we are shown some absurd points in the text of the treaty. The writer styles the condition of things "a comical situation," for Italy bases her "new relations to Libya" on King Victor Emmanuel's proclamation, "a document which Turkey ignores." Turkey, on the other hand, "withdraws her troops from her ancient provinces without plausible reason, for she scarcely feels that another Power has taken possession of them." "It is a game of blindman's buff that these two Powers are playing, and this is to form the basis of a treaty of peace whose clauses must prove the cast-iron principles of future intercourse between Italy and Turkey." Evidently this conscientious organ has the same painful feelings in thus exposing the weakness of the country as many a prophet has experienced when called upon to deliver a message of outspoken denunciation in the city where he has been hospitably entertained. In this spirit it is that the *Osservatore* concludes with the following critical remarks:

"It has been our duty as publicists to examine dispassionately and carefully the text of the treaty. This we have done as far as it was possible to those who wish to make such an examination with patience and attention. We can only pray that our forebodings, which no one can accuse of being excessive or factitious, will not be realized, and that the loyalty and the good-will of the contracting parties will succeed in overcoming obstacles and avoiding rocks of ruin."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CANADA'S AID TO BRITAIN'S NAVY

MUCH SEARCHING of hearts is going on among the leading statesmen at Ottawa on the question of Canadian aid for the British Navy. The Liberals are for a Canadian Navy to be confined mainly to Canadian waters, or to cruise merely for the protection of the coast and shipping of the Dominion. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who, like so many French Canadians, is a strict Nationalist, would hesitate even to place any Canadian war vessel at the disposal of the British Admiralty. Canada, he declares, is a nation, and its Navy must be national and nothing else. Mr. Robert Laird Borden, the present Premier, has a totally different view. He believes that by contributing dreadnoughts, built and manned in Canada, to the British fleet at Portsmouth, he is taking the safest and surest method of securing the defense of Canada against any possible foe, for in time of peril the whole British fleet is at her service. We know that in ancient times, when the Mediterranean was controlled by Greece, the foreign possessions (foreign, at least, in those days) such as Crete, Samos, and other colonies, were expected to contribute toward the maintenance of the fleet which was built, manned, and handled by the metropolis, or mother country, and contribute they did. Mr. Borden, therefore, feels that he is supported by historic precedent in a scheme which he thus unfolds:

"It has been suggested that instead of the organization of a Canadian naval force, there should be a system of annual contributions from this country to the mother country; and I am free to admit that, from the strategical point of view, I would be inclined to agree with the view of the Admiralty that this would be the best way for the great self-governing dominions of the Empire to make their contributions. But, sir, from a constitutional and political standpoint, I am opposed to it, for many reasons. In the first place I do not believe that it would endure. In the second place, it would be a source of friction. It would become a bone of partizan contention. It would be subject to criticism as to the character and the amount of the contribution in both Parliaments. It would not be permanent or continuous. It would conduce, if anything could conduce, to severing the present connection between Canada and the Empire.

"Permanent cooperation in defense, in my opinion, can only be accomplished by the use of our own material, the employment of our own people, the development and utilization of our own skill and resourcefulness, and, above all, by impressing upon the people a sense of responsibility for their share in international affairs."

Mr. Borden's idea was indorsed by a high authority. When Admiral Lord Charles Beresford was in Canada, as the Toronto *Globe* (Liberal) recalls, he declared in a speech that to him "contribution" sounded like "tribute." He stood, as he had often before announced, for "an Imperial Navy, made up of so many national fleets as the nations composing the Empire chose to maintain." *The Globe* cites this speech with approval, and quotes also the words of Mr. John Douglas Hazen, Canadian Minister of Marine, at the meeting of the Imperial Maritime League in London. He declared:

"A mere gift of cash will have no useful effect at all. . . . The giving of money for the Navy by the Dominion of Canada will merely have the effect of saving the pocket of the Liberal Government for other schemes of so-called social reform, which, being interpreted, means further sops to the United Kingdom electorate, and will be of no advantage whatsoever to the Navy. The Liberal Government here would only spend on naval defense by so much the less as would coincide with the extent of the Canadian gift."

The Daily Witness (Ind., Montreal) gives full details of Mr. Borden's scheme as follows:

"Mr. Borden proposes that the sum of $100,000,000 be voted by the Canadian Parliament for new battle-ships to be added to

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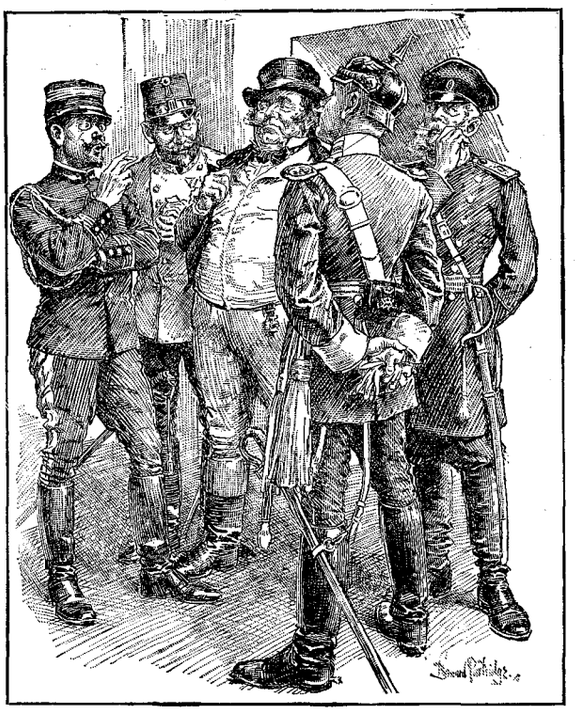
DOUBLE, DOUBLE, TOIL AND TROUBLE.

NICHOLAS—"When shall we three meet again?"
ALL—"In Constantinople!"

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).



UNITED THEY FAIL.

THE POWERS—"We discouraged the Chinese loan; we forbade war in the Balkans. Now, how shall we assert ourselves next?"

—*Punch* (London).

CERTAIN DISPATCHES EXPLAINED.

THE TURK—"Say that we let the enemy defeat us because they thought we would win. We thus fooled them, so the victory is really ours.

—London (Ont.) *Advertiser*.

CARTOON GLIMPSES OF THE WAR.

the British Navy, to be paid in instalments spread over a series of years, and that of that $100,000,000 the sum of $30,000,000 shall be the immediate initial contribution.

"It now costs about $10,000,000 to build a superdreadnought. Mr. Borden, therefore, will propose that three of the very latest and most powerful battle-ships be immediately built with money supplied by Canada—to be placed, presumably, absolutely at the disposal of the British Admiralty—and that six more be built during the next few years for the same purpose."

The real question, *The Witness* observes, is whether Canada shall have a national Navy, owing no obligation to join the British against British enemies, or shall, as Lord Beresford suggests, furnish a fleet which shall be a unit among the units of the Imperial Navy at home. As we read:

"It is stated that there is in the Conservative party a considerable element absolutely opposed to building a Canadian Navy as a permanent policy, their opinion being that one great Navy, concentrated in home waters, will best meet the needs of the Empire.

"As against this, it may be pointed out that unless England and Germany deliberately go to war with the object on the part of each of smashing the other irreparably, the present emulation in the building of battle-ships for home waters is likely to be a permanent condition. Meanwhile, there are other nations in the world besides Germany and other portions of the Empire that will need defending besides England."

The influential Toronto *Globe* believes in a Canadian fleet, but not on the basis of Mr. Borden's scheme. We cited this paper as quoting the plan advocated by Sir Charles Beresford. This plan the Liberals, who are Nationalists to a large degree, do not indorse. A fleet of Canada, built in Canada, for Canada, and for the advantage of no one else, is the Nationalist cry, and is thus voiced in a speech by Sir Wilfrid Laurier:

"Our share of the obligations of nationhood is to relieve Great Britain of the necessity of safeguarding our shores. Some of you do not think this necessary, but you must remember that Canada is a large country, with maritime interests which are of the utmost importance. Nova Scotia and British Columbia are exposed, and, in case of war, are liable to attack. What concerns them concerns you. Canada is one, and we would not be true Canadians if we did not heed the prayers of our people bordering on the Atlantic and the Pacific. The time has come when we should assume the duty of defense and perform it like men."

The Liberal organ cited above, a leading paper in Eastern Canada, comments as follows on this frank statement of the ex-Liberal Prime Minister:

"The Liberal party stands for a Canadian fleet manned and maintained and controlled by the people of Canada. To that policy the Liberals of Canada will hold fast with the full assurance that no other permanent and satisfactory solution of the problem of naval defense can be found. A maritime nation like Canada, with an extended coast-line on the two great oceans of the world, can no more afford to 'hire' its naval defense, even from Britain, than to garrison its cities and fill the ranks of its militia with British troops. To do so must inevitably weaken rather than strengthen the Empire."

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LABORATORY STUDY OF CRIMINALS

WHAT HE TERMS laboratory methods of study in criminology are advocated by Arthur MacDonald of Washington, in an article on "Humanizing Criminal Law," published first in *Case and Comment*, and now issued in pamphlet form (Rochester, N. Y., 1912). While regarding modern methods of reforming criminals as of great importance, Mr. MacDonald believes that they are, after all, merely palliative measures, and do not really go to the root of the matter. In physical science the fundamental thing is laboratory experiment, and something of the same kind is necessary in the study of crime if we are to have trustworthy knowledge and permanent results. Laboratory methods, Mr. MacDonald asserts, constitute the only road by which criminology and sociology may become sciences in the rigid sense. He goes on to explain:

HE WOULD STUDY CRIME LIKE DISEASE.

Mr. Arthur MacDonald would turn our prisons into laboratories for studying the symptoms of evil-doers.

"The term 'laboratory' is used in the broadest sense. Thus studying a criminal in his cell mentally, morally, and physically, and with instruments of precision, constitutes a laboratory.

"It is a curious circumstance that the study of the criminal himself has been almost entirely neglected; and this is the reason we know so little about the real causes of crime—how much is due to environment, and how much to the nature of the criminal; also, just how—by what steps and processes—does environment or inward nature, or both, lead to criminal acts. The lawyer studies books, but not the criminal. We say this is strange; for in medicine, the physician always studies the individual who is sick, in order to treat him properly.

"Large sums of money are being contributed for palliative measures, yet crime and pauperism are increasing in proportion to the population, showing that such measures (almost the only ones) are not adequate. It is not intended here to criticize in the least any efforts to alleviate suffering, but such alleviation is usually temporary and may even increase the disease. Investigation of causes is therefore imperative, and this can not be done without scientific study of the individuals themselves.

"Since at least a majority of the inmates of a reformatory are normal, their crime being due rather to their unfortunate surroundings than to their inward natures, and since abnormal persons—that is, those positively abnormal in at least a few respects—are nevertheless normal in most things, whatever, therefore, may be found true of the inmates may be true to a large extent of all young persons brought up in similar conditions of life.

"Thus the study of the inmates of a reformatory, and the results of such investigation, can be of use to the whole community at whose expense the reformatory is supported. It is therefore not unjust or unreasonable to make the reformatory a humanitarian laboratory for purposes of study, provided no injury be done the inmates."

As an illustration of his proposed method of inquiry Mr. MacDonald puts forward the following plan to study 2,000 boys in reformatories. It would consist in a physical, mental, moral, and social study of each boy, including such data as age, date of birth, height, weight, sitting height, color of hair, eyes, skin, first born, second born, or later born, strength of hand-grasp, left-handed, length, width, and circumference of head, distance between zygomatic arches, corners of eyes, length and width of ears, hands, and mouth, thickness of lips, measurements of sensibility to heat and pain, examination of lungs, eyes, pulse, and respiration, nationality, occupation, education, and social condition of parents, whether one or both are dead or drunkards, stepchildren or not, hereditary taint, *stigmata* of degeneration. He goes on:

"Just as every State employs a health officer, not only to stop but to prevent disease, so the State should make provision for preventing crime, by employment of the best methods known to science and sociology.

"As has been stated, the inmates of institutions for the delinquent differ little from individuals outside. The excellencies and defects of an educational system can be carefully studied in these institutions, for all are under the same conditions and can be controlled in all details of their life. Here is an opportunity for the rational method of treatment, which is, first, to study the moral conduct and unfavorable characteristics; and second, to investigate their causes as far as possible. Knowledge thus gained will be the most reliable in correcting evil tendencies or preventing their development. By such a method no sudden results should be expected; gradual progress is all that can be hoped for. A thorough study of this nature in penal and reformatory institutions is possible; the effects of the method of education can be closely observed physically, intellectually, and morally. Thus, when, for instance, an inmate ceases to reverse his drinking-cup after using it, which is required for purposes of cleanliness and order, this, tho a very slight thing in itself, indicates that he is becoming careless and losing his will-power to reform. By a sort of radiation other negligences are liable to follow, confirming the direction in which he is tending. A good report from his keeper, on the other hand, can signify a new resolution of the will. Thus a series of records indicates, so to speak, the moral and intellectual pulse of the inmate. What might seem a very slight offense outside of a reformatory institution is not so within, where there is a minimum of temptation to do wrong and a maximum of encouragement to do right, so that there may be a gradual education in the formation of good habits, which are the surest safeguard to the inmate after his release."

FEW AUTOS IN JAPAN—There are only 300 automobiles in the whole of Japan—about as many as pass a given point in a very few minutes on the busy thoroughfares of our large cities. Most of these come from the United States, but apparently our makers are doing little to follow up their advantage. A writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, October 10) urges his countrymen, who at present build only about 6 per cent. of the cars used in Japan, to compete more actively. He attributes the lack of use to the condition of the roads and to the high prices charged for the cars. Neither of these circumstances ought to stand in the way of American business enterprise. We read:

"The 300 automobiles in use in Japan may seem a very small number for a country whose area is nearly four-fifths that of France, and whose inhabitants pique themselves more and more on competing with European nations, and even surpassing them, in the paths of industrial progress. There are two reasons for this inferiority: in the first place, it is proper to note that the price of automobiles in Japan is too high for the use of these vehicles to spread rapidly; in the second place, the condition of the roads in most of the provinces leaves much to be desired. But altho at present uncertain, the future of the automobile industry there is always susceptible of development, if some

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day the Japanese decide to imitate Europeans in their mania for touring, so that it will become easier to go on wheels through all parts of the Empire.

"For the reasons just indicated, the low-priced cars seem to be the most sought, of whatever type. In the first rank among the producing countries is the United States. Thus, of 100 automobiles imported by Japan during the year 1911, sixty-seven came from the United States. Next came Germany and England, the first with fourteen cars, the second with thirteen. The six remaining cars were furnished by France.

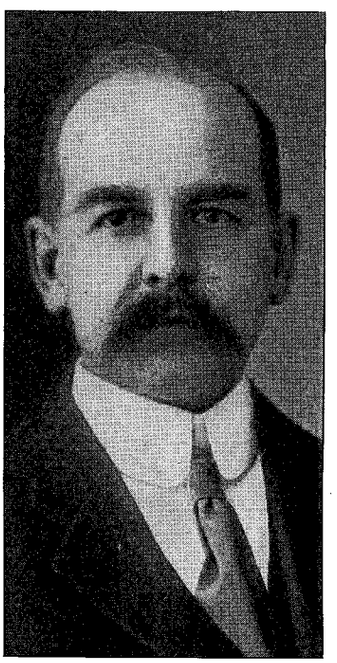
"It is evident that our country [France], where mechanical locomotion has reached a stage of development well known to all, is not taking in this economic competition a place worthy of it. It is to be hoped that our builders will seek to assure a more considerable output of their products for this new market."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LIGHTLESS LIGHTHOUSES

IF WE DEFINE a lighthouse as any guide to navigation that sends signals by wave-transmission to great distances at sea, then it is correct to say that the very latest type of these employs invisible rays. In short, the lighthouse of the future will possibly utilize electric radiation instead of the visible-spectrum rays now employed. We may then be forced to discard the term "lighthouse" in favor of a more descriptive one; but this is by no means certain. We still speak of ultraviolet "light," which is too high in the spectrum to be visible, and we may in like manner continue to speak of an electric-ray signal-tower as a "lighthouse," for electric waves differ from visible light-waves only in the fact that they are too long to affect the eye. Says a writer in the *Corrière della Sera* (Milan):

"It is now possible for a ship, using an Italian invention, the radiogoniometer, to know exactly the direction from which a wireless signal arrives. The reliability of this apparatus is as great as if it were receiving a signal of light. As, however, rays of light can not travel very far in thick weather, and scarcely at all in fog, it seems that to substitute for lighthouses similar structures employing electric-waves instead of rays of light would be an advantage in the direction of greater safety for navigation. Tho as an instrument the radiogoniometer still presents certain difficulties in its installation on shipboard, the number of steamships to which it has already been applied is rather large. The real importance of the apparatus is beginning to appear in consequence of the steady and very remarkable improvement it is now receiving in Germany. So great is this that the introduction of the instrument to general use will hardly be slow. Of course, it will be a matter of great labor and expense to replace a large number of lighthouses with adequate electric structures, but substitution can be only a question of time when we consider the advantage to navigation. . . . . .

"The use of the instrument would be about as follows: The operator would send out to every point of the compass a short signal, beginning with the north, and then following the movement of the hands of a watch, in all the other directions. This would occupy exactly thirty seconds. On a ship within reach of these signals they would be followed with a receiver which likewise turns with a speed of thirty seconds. Precisely at the moment when a definite signal becomes audible in the telephone connected with the apparatus the telegrapher on the ship stops his receiver, when the compass needle will show the true direction of the lighthouse from the ship. If such an apparatus works reliably under all circumstances and, what is of supreme importance, can not be disturbed by other signals, it is clear that it must be preferred to every other mode of signalling hitherto proposed and used in navigation. Receiving electric signals from several lighthouses, a ship would necessarily recognize its position on the ocean promptly and exactly. This procedure has also the merit of being adaptable to airships, providing reliable means of ascertaining their true position even in darkness. This will aid the aviator as a military scout."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



PROFESSOR WHIPPLE,

Who thinks that the sanitary engineer is bound to become a commanding figure in the coming centuries.

SANITATION MORE THAN MEDICINE

THE SANITARY ENGINEER must be more than a physician, says Prof. George C. Whipple, of Harvard, in *Engineering News* (New York, October 31). Medical training is only one of the items in his preparation for his career. He is bound, Professor Whipple thinks, to be a commanding figure in the doings of the world during the coming centuries, and this writer commends the profession to young men who are looking out for opportunities to do service to their fellows and at the same time to win respect and admiration. Says Professor Whipple, who holds the chair of sanitary engineering in his university:

"Medical training alone does not fit men for this service. The problem of curing disease is quite different from the problem of preventing disease. The former deals with human beings as individuals; the latter considers them as units of a mass. The prevention of disease involves mathematics; statistics relating to the sick and the dead must be constantly and daily used in order to show what forces of disease are at work, and where the attack is next likely to be made. It involves engineering; for the public must be protected against impure air and infected water, and streets must be cleaned and garbage removed. It involves chemistry; for the public must be protected against the sale of adulterated and poisonous foods. It involves bacteriology; for infectious diseases must be diagnosed and antitoxins provided. It involves law; for the health officer must be able not only to discern evils but to eradicate them. But the duties of a health officer should not be entirely repressive and punitive. There is a positive side. His department should be an educational force in the community, constantly instructing the people in the arts of hygiene and in the principles of right living. Many believe that this educational function of the health officer is one of the most important of his duties.

"In the pursuit of the elements of sanitary science, the sanitary engineer, the sanitary specialist, and the health officer meet on common ground, and to a certain extent their education may be appropriately conducted together. But for the most part their work, altho mutually helpful, lies apart, and their education in the main should follow separate channels. The health officer needs his special work in the study and control of diseases, in the use of vital statistics, and in other subjects that tend to fit him for an executive. The sanitary specialist needs extensive laboratory experience and practise in research, while the engineer needs to work with his surveying instrument, his drafting board, and the other tools of his profession. . . . . .

"Sanitary engineering is yet in its youth. Its practise is far from being crystallized. More than other branches of civil engineering, therefore, it demands research. Half a million dollars has been spent in this direction by our States and municipalities, but the research carried on by our universities has not been as great as might be expected. Additions to university funds for this purpose would bring important results.

"Our country is justly proud of the work of the United States Government in preventing disease at the Isthmus of Panama, and in showing how the tropics may be safely inhabited by white men, but this work has been very expensive. The next step in advance is for the sanitary engineer to accomplish the same task at greatly less cost. This step is absolutely necessary. Research in sanitary economy is, therefore, one of the directions in which money may be well spent during the next decade."

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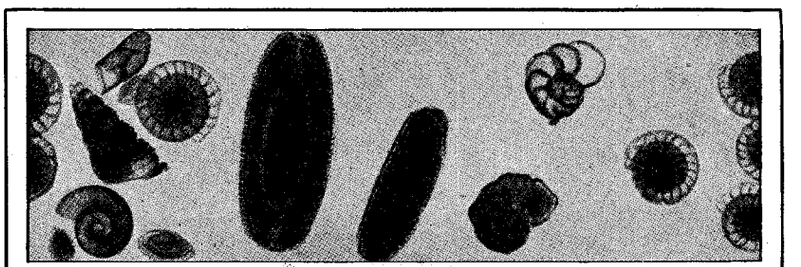
MICROSCOPE AND X-RAY AS PARTNERS

IT HAS NOW been found possible to use the *x*-ray in combination with the microscope so as to take radiographs of minute objects that can not be seen with the naked eye. These bear the same relation to ordinary microphotographs that full-size radiographs or *x*-ray pictures do to ordinary photographs. We are told by René Merle, who describes the new method in *La Nature* (Paris, October 12), that it is likely to find numerous uses in science, especially in revealing the minute inner structure of microscopic shells and fossils. Says Mr. Merle:

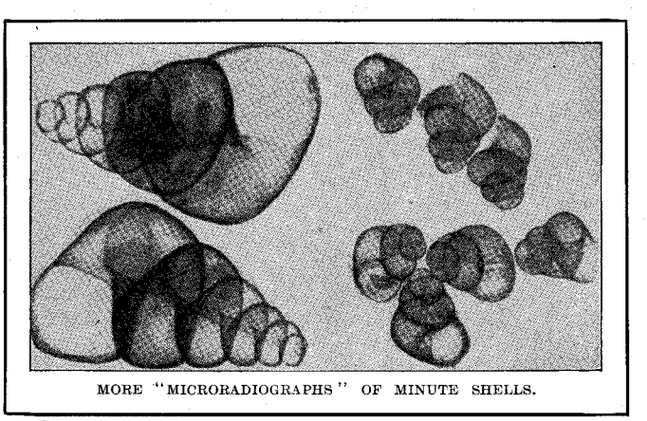
"Altho the use of the *x*-rays has completely transformed the conditions of surgical operations, no one has thought, until lately, of applying *x*-ray photography to microscopic objects. Mr. Pierre Goby, of Grasse, reported to the recent meeting of the French Association for the Advancement of the Sciences what is probably the only investigation made in this direction.



MINUTE SHELLS AS SEEN BY MICROSCOPE AND *x*-RAY COMBINED.

"With the aid of special devices, he succeeded in recording very clear photographic images of various microscopic creatures, such as the protozoa with calcareous shells, and somewhat larger organisms, shell-fish, for instance, or small vertebrates. These examples give an idea of the vast field now opened by microradiography to the study of opaque microscopic organisms not directly observable through the microscope by transmitted light but visible in their structure and organization with the aid of the *x*-rays—a fact not hitherto realized.

"Among the applications of microradiography, Mr. Goby mentions several that he has already investigated. In paleontology, it enables us to study all the internal parts of the Foramenifera or other similar small creatures, embracing so large a number of species and playing so important a part in the formation of the limestone and quartz rocks of all geologic epochs. In sands containing Foramenifera it is possible, by taking a microradiograph of a small pinch, to discover new species and to determine them very exactly, which can not be done with ordinary microphotography, except in the case of transparent species, and which is effected only with difficulty by the method of sections, very long and very difficult. Thus Mr. Goby has been able to discover and determine two species of Foramenifera that had been confused by the usual methods of examination. The figures show the fineness of the details that may be observed, the chambers of the Foramenifera, the striæ of the diatoms, etc.



MORE "MICRORADIOGRAPHS" OF MINUTE SHELLS.

"In conchology, microradiography renders no smaller service; since, thanks to it, shells appear transparent and show the hidden spires and chambers within. The illustration, showing specimens of *Pupa similis* in successive stages of development, proves the exactitude and the fineness of the information thus obtained, without which we should be obliged to have recourse to difficult and delicate cutting.

"Microradiography also enables us to study the formation of the bones of small vertebrates from their birth until adult age—their bony structure, the anomalies of their skeletons, etc., with great clearness of detail.

"It would be much too long to enumerate here the various applications that microradiography will probably have. Mr. Goby has indicated the principal ones in his description of the results that he has already obtained, and it is certain that investigators will find others as curious."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FIGHTING TYPHOID WITH VACCINE

VACCINATION against typhoid fever has now been in practise many years. It was employed by the British in their Indian Army long ago, and has been successfully used in our own Army for the last few years. In France, where its advocates are seeking to introduce it, it is meeting with much opposition, apparently for purely theoretical reasons. Metchnikoff, the eminent head of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, is against it, because he believes in the method of inducing immunity by injecting mild strains of *living* organisms, while the essential feature of the typhoid prophylaxis is that the bacilli must be dead. If not, it is claimed that they will multiply and, no matter how attenuated, will cause a disease and perhaps create a dangerous "carrier." Says an editorial writer in *American Medicine* (New York, September) in part:

"The human tissues do not seem to be able to manufacture antibodies to kill off these bacilli as promptly as in the case of the attenuated organisms derived from animals with rabies or variola. These unknown organisms are evidently in an entirely different class than bacilli and do not behave the same. Hence the French physicians are bitterly opposed to Metchnikoff's plan to immunize with living bacilli of typhoid.

"Metchnikoff . . . seems to think that immunity can not be produced unless there are myriads of organisms to make the poisons the presence of which gives rise to the tissue reaction. These poisons must be manufactured very slowly at first, but by constantly increasing numbers of living organisms. We can not introduce at one time a sufficient number to do the work, or we would overwhelm the person. So we must inject a small number and let them increase—moreover, they must not be virulent ones. To his mind, therefore, immunity can not possibly be created by the injection of three doses of the poison, as it is wholly insufficient, and if the doses were large enough to be effective they would kill the patient. He seems to make some kind of an analogy to the way people immunize themselves to morphin and arsenic by beginning with minute doses and slowly increasing to huge amounts after a long time, and infers that this is really the way it is done by attenuated organisms of rabies and variola in a shorter time.

"The need of more definite discussion is evident, for Metchnikoff is too big a man to dismiss by the simple statement, 'He is too old a dog to learn new tricks.' The method with dead bacilli can not be accepted as standard until his objections are proved baseless and his own way shown to be useless. It should be settled soon too, because we may be postponing a great method of improving public health. On the other hand, we must not allow its acceptance by default, not only because it may not be very efficacious, but it may increase susceptibility to other things—tuberculosis, for instance, as in one report. We hope that this matter will receive more comment in the future—the hotter the better. So far, the evidence of figures seems to be against Metchnikoff. He has put the method under indictment, that is certain. The worst feature is the early fading of the protection and the necessity for a repetition every two or three years, and this will be intolerable if resistance to an incipient unrecognized but healing tuberculosis really is lessened by each inoculation. The profession is evidently very wary and does not care to repeat the sad history of tuberculin."

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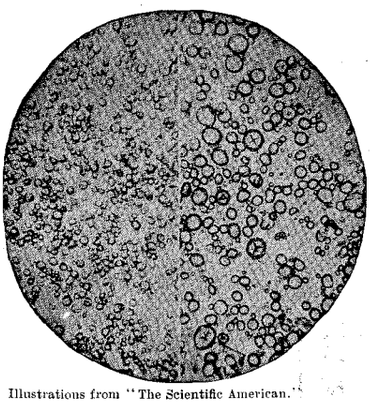
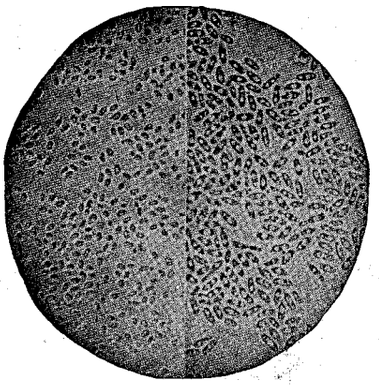


Illustrations from "The Scientific American."

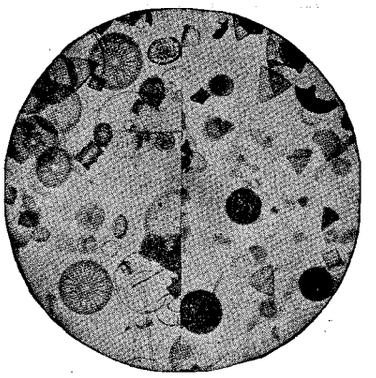
STARCH GRAINS.

On the left, sample of corn-meal. On the right, sample of rye-flour.



YEAST CELLS.

Comparison of two different varieties. Magnified 700 diameters.



DIATOM OOZE.

On the left, sample from Samoa. On the right, sample from Kuxhaven.

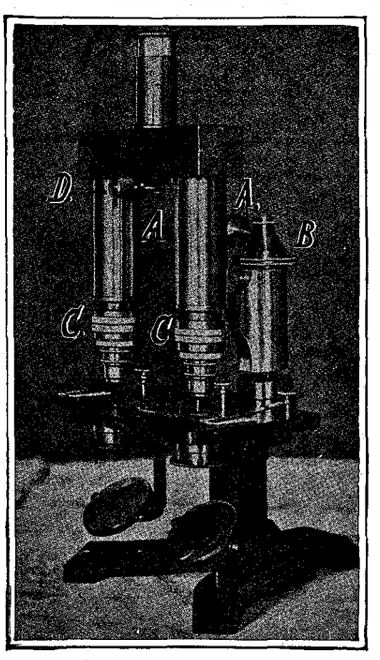
HOW THE NEW DOUBLE-FIELD MICROSCOPE MAKES ITS COMPARISONS.

A MICROSCOPE FOR COMPARISON

THE DIRECT observation of two microscopic objects so that they will appear to be side by side, in the same field of view, is made possible by the new "double-field" or "comparison" microscope, recently introduced in Germany. This instrument, the first of its kind, makes it possible to bring into the field, at any desired moment, a standard object or substance for comparison with the one that is being studied. The microphotographs reproduced herewith give an idea of the way in which the device may render service to the investigator. They are from *Die Umschau*, accompanying an article by Dr. W. Thörner, from which the following has been translated for *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, November 2). Says this paper:

"A 'comparison microscope' would be of the greatest value in many scientific investigations. Thus, for example, in the examination of foodstuffs for adulterations it would often be most helpful to be able to compare directly the sample under examination with an unquestionably pure sample of the alleged product. But in many other fields also, in mineralogy, botany, zoology and medicine—to quote only a few—it would be most useful to have at one's disposal a comparison microscope.

"Such an instrument, which by the way can be converted into an ordinary microscope by simply sliding a glass prism out of action, is shown in the accompanying illustration. The light-rays are twice turned through a right angle by a suitable arrangement of four total-reflection glass prisms, of which the central two are mounted upon a common sliding piece adapted to be moved into the optical field of the objective. The milled heads *AA* serve for the coarse adjustment, and the micrometer screw *B* for the fine focusing. Any difference in the thickness of the microscope slides carrying the two objects to be compared is compensated by setting the objective heads separately by means of the micrometer screw-threads *CC*. The small milled head *D* serves to make the lateral adjustment from right to left of the slide carrying the double prism. By this means the right- or left-hand object alone can, if desired, be viewed in the entire field, or, when the prism-slide is in its central position—as indicated by the snapping of a spring—the two objects appear simultaneously in the field of view, each filling one semicircular area. The appearance thus presented is shown in our illustrations. The instrument is practically a double microscope, with which all observations made with an ordinary microscope can be made, but which offers the additional great advantage, that at any moment the object under examination can be brought into the field of view simultaneously with a standard object for comparison. An arrangement is also provided, by means of which one object can be viewed by ordinary, the other by polarized light. To do this all that is required is to insert a polarizer in one of the diaphragm openings of the microscope tables, and to place the analyzer over the single eyepiece. The new microscope is furnished with a joint and set-screw so as to allow it to be set at an inclination, and can, of course, be fitted with all the novel accessories attached to high-class microscopes.



THE COMPARISON MICROSCOPE.

"The accompanying reproductions of microphotographs obtained with the new microscope will give a good idea of the results obtainable with it. The first of these shows in the left half of the field a sample of Indian corn-meal, on the right rye-flour. The second sample shows two varieties of yeast. The third microphotograph illustrates two samples of diatom ooze; on the left a sample from Samoa, at a depth of 100 feet; on the right from Kuxhaven, at a depth of 33 feet."

SKY LIGHT NOT FROM STARS—Not all the light from the sky on a moonless night is direct or reflected starlight, according to Mr. Ynterna, of Gröningen, who has made some important investigations in this field. Says *Knowledge* (London, September):

"He finds that the sky light, even on the darkest night, is not wholly due to starlight, but arises in our own atmosphere, perhaps from a permanent aurora. In spite of this obstacle, useful observations of the total amount of starlight are being obtained. Professor Abbot has made some observations on the top of Mount Whitney (14,500 feet high), to diminish atmospheric illumination. The results are not yet to hand. . . . A large number of collaborators are engaged in work on . . . selected areas.

"While the full completion of the plan will be a work of many years, preliminary results of interest are already appearing. The whole scheme reflects great credit on Professor Kapteyn's energy and foresight, and illustrates the value of method in bringing about a rapid advance of our knowledge of the structure of the universe."

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PLANTING A FRENCH MUSEUM

A NEW MUSEUM representing the artistic products of a foreign land is soon to be added to the Spanish institution already established among us. France, a sort of a foster-mother to us in all that pertains to the fine arts, is to have her official representative here in the form of a branch of the French Institute in the United States, founded and chartered in 1911. An art gallery is planned; lectures and exhibitions are to be held to familiarize us with the products mainly of contemporary French artists and artizans. But the news has not been received without objection, as seen on the next page. It is the ambition of the Institute, says Gustav Kobbé, in the New York *Herald*, "to deal with art in a live way, and to make it useful and popular to student and public." One of the schemes is to have a photographic replica of the French salons opened here the same day that the exhibitions open in Paris. The library will keep on file all French art publications, and will also be supplied with advance copies of important art sales catalogues so that the American collectors will have time to inspect them. Mr. Kobbé writes:

"The influence behind the movement for a French museum in this country, with a building in New York and branches in other cities, is a powerful one. Even the parent body, the Institut Français aux États Unis, with its list of officers, trustees, and members of council, fails to convey the possible scope of the scheme for a French museum in America and its influence in creating and conserving here a taste for French painting, sculpture, and the arts of decoration. Nor must the exhibition of prints illustrating the history of Paris and held last spring in one of the rooms of the American Fine Arts Building be regarded as anything more than a very small beginning made in order to take advantage of the presence here of a group of distinguished Frenchmen who had come over for the dedication of the Champlain monument.

"For behind this movement stands France—the French Government, unofficially, it is true, but represented none the less by some of its highest officials. In France the Government recognizes, cultivates, develops, and rewards art. Its interests engage the attention of one of the Ministers of the Government. The great École des Beaux Arts, with its Prix de Rome in all departments of art, and its branches are government institutions. It is true that official support is sometimes accorded to art that is too conventional, too academic, and too much of the 'recognized' and decorated order. But this very conservatism of government art has led to useful movements of protest and revolution. Such was the protest of the Barbizon men against the classicism of their day; such was that of the impressionists against later academic formulas. There always is a healthy art revolution or evolution going on in France.

"L'HEURE HEUREUSE" (THE HAPPY HOUR)

By Gaston La Touche.

This and the following pictures in this department are privately owned in this country, and are among those to be exhibited soon by the newly organized French Museum.

"Thus France as a nation, as a Government, fosters art, nor does she regard her own borders as limitations upon her activities in this respect. It is this attitude of France toward artistic culture, this declination to rest content with the progress of art in her capital and her provinces, that gives to the movement for establishing a French museum in this country its great importance. Throughout the entire initiative one cardinal fact stands forth—behind the movement is France. The French Government, with its vast art resources to draw upon and place at the disposal through the loan of art objects, even the most precious, for exhibitions, is an active participant in this altruistic enterprise, and so amazing in extent are the art collections of the French Government that France can send loan exhibitions to the French museum and its branches here from the museum of the Louvre, the Gobelins, Sèvres, Cluny, Carnavalet, Versailles, and the museums in Lyons, Tours, Limoges, without any of these institutions suffering more than temporary inconveniences if, indeed, any."

American artists, architects, and others "who appreciate what they owe to France and look back with affection to the country in which they made their strides," says Mr. Kobbé, are active in this movement for a French museum in America. Such men as McDougall Hawkes, Otto H. Kahn, the banker, Lloyd Warren, the architect, Albert Herter, the painter, are among the men mentioned as forwarders of the movement. Mr. Hawkes, who is chairman of the organizing committee, says that the institute "might at first chiefly concern itself with popularizing in the United States knowledge of French art, pure and applied, of the past and of to-day." Mr. Hawkes is further quoted from a prospectus in circulation for some months:

"Works of private initiative like the Hispano-American Society, concerned with Spanish art, or like the Cooper Union, concerned in part with art in general and fundamentally educational, contribute powerfully, together with our great museums in New York, Boston, Chicago, Washington, and Worcester, and the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg, to the American's desire to surround himself with beautiful works of art.

"Under the impulse of young American architects, to whom you have so generously opened the gates of your incomparable École des Beaux Arts, the architecture of our cities and even of the country tends perceptibly to become influenced by French art. This tendency in architecture, public as well as private, gives birth in turn, especially in private interiors, to a taste for French decorative art, and this taste itself may be greatly augmented by data adapted to popular use. Necessarily this taste, if it becomes much more pronounced in the direction indicated, will become more and more dependent upon French art for its gratification; for we do not have in America the workmen necessary

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to produce, on a scale proportionate to the perceptibly growing demand, decorative articles of great luxury or even decorative articles of the kind which in France are in ordinary, every-day use, and competent artists can not be trained in a moment.

"What is needed is that this nascent taste be well directed. For efficient and popular development of taste we should not be satisfied with mere contemplation of the extraordinary works of art which generous patrons interested in our national esthetic development have placed from time to time on loan exhibitions in our great museums. There is also necessary well-selected material which will appeal to the comprehension of all, and not merely to specialists or to those whose artistic sense is already refined.

"It is with a view to creating and developing popular taste that a museum of French art is suggested."

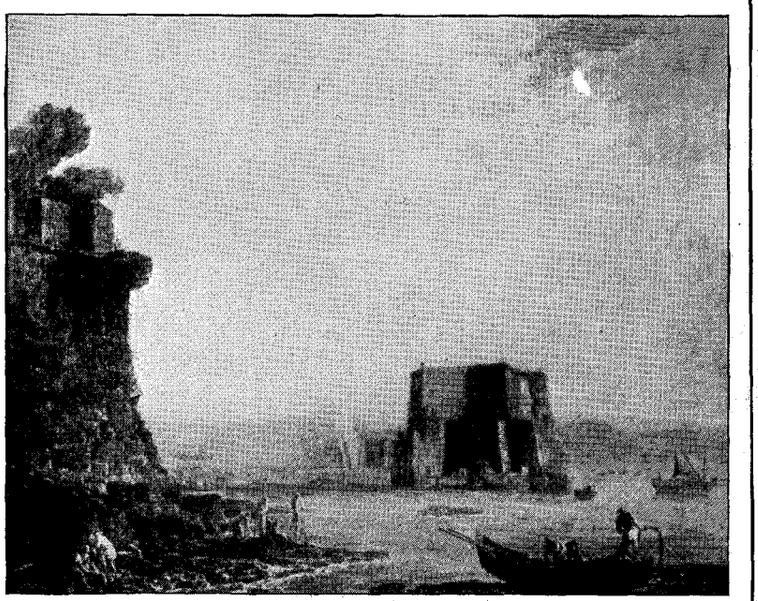
Mr. Hawkes's words have been in circulation some time—time enough for the June *Craftsman* to hear or see them and ask: "Was there ever such an astonishing and naive statement put forward by a native of a country in regard to the art of that country?" Going on:

"In other words, the awakening of an art impulse in America toward American conditions is a thing to be perverted from its birth, and to be used absolutely to swell the bank accounts of another nation. We are to sell our heritage of art in this country for a mess of French pottage.

"It would be difficult to imagine anything more detrimental to our nation than this movement of the French merchants, artists, and politicians to atrophy the growth of American art and to graft upon our very young tree branches of French productivity that would eventually flourish unconditionally and absorb all the life of the trunk and roots. Why should we open our arms to such a project? Why should we make welcome in this country a group of French gentlemen whose sole object is to strip from us the young fresh growth of art which we are just beginning to water and tend and understand and plant slips from it over the whole land? What hope can there be for us in any department of our social progress if we permit ourselves to be wholly dominated by the art influences of another land?

"This does not mean for one moment that America does not appreciate French art, has not often been vastly benefited by it, does not wish examples of it in museums and homes, as part of the history of art necessary to widespread culture, but it does mean that the effort which is being made to strangle at its birth the art impulse of this country in order that the French painters and merchants, the French industrial art workers, the French modistes, and the French builders may be enriched, is a project which not only should be refused opportunity to implant itself in this country, but should be faced and reckoned with from the beginning.

"It is very good of France to want to keep us in touch with all she is accomplishing. It is good for us to know where every nation stands in relation to its own art history; but what we must understand and then absolutely overcome, is the purpose of this committee and those who are receiving them in America, to side-track our new-grown art impulse into the old lamentable imitation and appreciation of French art, which must result in death to our individual artistic development and loss of national dignity."



"LE CHÂTEAU FORT,"

By Voleur.

Ten well-known French artists, selected by the American administration of the Institute, will be requested to exhibit in the new French gallery.

HAPPY MARRIAGES IN FICTION

MR. H. G. WELLS has lately proved something of a surprize to his readers. After producing several novels in which he has more or less played ducks and drakes with the marriage bond, he suddenly writes another, under the title itself of "Marriage," and "ends it with the hero and heroine still married, and not only still married, but happy." Mr. Harold Owen, who writes in the London *Daily Chronicle*, seems actually to throw his hat in the air over Mr. Wells's latest achievement and goes off on a long excursion about the sins of novelists in general regarding their treatment of the marriage relation. Mr. Wells, meantime, is even left unread, for Mr. Owen admits he doesn't know just how the novelist's latest feat is accomplished—"the 'end' justified me, I thought, in skipping the means for a first glance." Mr. Wells's "modern miracle," he hopes, will "serve as an example for a reaction." For—

"If only our writers of fiction would devote as much ingenuity of circumstance and characterization to the task of leaving married couples happy by the discovery of what was wrong with *them*, as they have devoted to proving what is wrong with marriage, by the easy task of discovering how two incompatible temperaments, imagined for the express purpose, could be yoked together and left miserable—if their imagination would only take that direction, I believe they would do more than a little to reestablish, not only mankind's faith in a maligned social institution, now threatening to fall into decay, but even to improve mankind's capacity for making marriage a success again."

Only the "professional reader of fiction knows to what an extent modern fiction harps upon the failures of the marriage state"—referring, we suppose, to book reviewers and not spinster occupants of boarding-houses.

"It has almost reached the point of proving that the difference between the sexes is one of hostility, and not of attraction. Within certain limits, and up to a certain time, the presentation by fiction of the tragedies of married life did a large amount of good, no doubt. It broadened many narrow minds, appealed to our sense of charity, corrected many facile conventional notions, and rebuked the smug contents of the undeserving fortunate. All these things, no doubt, it did. But the thing has now become an obsession, and threatens even to become an artistic banality.

"In its beginning the new mode was, I think, created in obedience rather to an artistic impulse than in answer to any pressure from life itself—except in so far as the mode was created by Ibsen. But even then his followers made a mode of what he created as a philosophy, and our modern playwrights went into the business to set the fashion for the novelists. The playwrights' position was understandable enough. The British drama was marking time, and a reaction from Robertsonianism was an artistic necessity. So the problem-play came to give us 'strong meat' really suitable for 'adult digestions,' instead of

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the pappy conventions of the play that was content to ring the curtain down on the wedding-bells. But I believe that many a playwright, acted and unacted, who was privately a conventionally minded man, sat down and deliberately cerebrated a marriage problem-play because he felt that his artistic sense impelled him to say, as Luther and Mr. Austen Chamberlain have said, 'I can no other.' He thought it was artistically virile to be pessimistic and problematic."

The limits within which he might have done good rather than harm are declared long past:

"His strong meat for adults has now become almost pabulum for babes—certainly for misses—and a generation has been brought up by novel and drama to believe that of all stupid and avoidable tragedies marriage is the most tragic. Fiction has pictured the decay of marriage until it has almost become a fact. Oscar Wilde was quite right when he said that Nature copied art, and a generation of young ladies brought up on fiction that they do not think it proper for their mothers to read have naturally imbibed as milk the philosophy that marriage is not only 'a trade,' as it has been put, but a very degraded and unsatisfactory trade at that.

"The problem playwright and the novelist have, in short, overdone the business altogether. What was excellent as a corrective has become quite unwholesome and even inartistic as a staple diet. By all means let the tragic drama, as Aristotle said it should, purge us with pity and with terror, but purgatives should not become nutriment. By all means tilt at convention, but let us avoid the other extreme of becoming conventional even in our praise of unconventionality. Of course, if marriage really is an outworn social expedient, then the flood of fiction which sets out almost deliberately to disgust the reader with that beastly institution is fulfilling an admirable function, I admit. But not unless that hypothesis is generally conceded can a general approval be given to the otherwise monotonous and depressing note of our one-stringed modern fiction. (No, I am wrong. Our lady novelists have another string to their bow. They have almost idealized erotomania, and have become as realistic as Zola without his moral purpose.)

"No doubt it is true that marriage is only an expedient, just as democracy is an expedient, and that there is no express divine sanction for one any more than for the other. But it is perhaps just as well that its expediency is not insisted upon overmuch, especially by women novelists and 'thinkers,' for they may not all realize that their destructive analysis of the various sanctions for marriage—divine, social, and natural—may at last drive men to the discovery that man is, by nature, a polygamous animal, that the restraints of marriage are restraints both upon his natural instincts and his natural reproductive capacity, and that if we are 'to go back to Nature' (which merely means, in the long run, going back upon civilization) then monogamous marriage is clearly doomed, and polygamy indicated by the social symptoms, specially in a society in which women outnumber the men."

"LA ROSE MAL DEFENDU" (THE ROSE FEEBLY DEFENDED), By Huet.

The French Institute proposes to popularize in the United States knowledge of French art, pure and applied, of the past and of to-day.

KIPLING ON THE STUMP

UPON THE PRINCIPLE that the literary man in public life has a two-edged sword, some of the cult in England and America who have tried to wield this weapon have done so to their own damage. So thinks the New York *Evening Post*, which instances Mr. Kipling in England, and certain unnamed American literary confrères of his who have recently lent their services to the Progressive party. The hazard of such a man is that he "too often turns one edge against himself, and in politics destroys, or at least impairs, the reputation which he has gained in literature." Macaulay, John Stuart Mill, Mr. Lecky, Horace Greeley, and Henry J. Raymond are cited by this journal to show that "the gift for writing does not necessarily mean a talent for public life." Mr. Kipling lately made his first political speech—"so far as we know"—and alas! "spoke only as the ordinary ranter of his party might have done." *The Evening Post* detects the fact that the strenuous literary Englishman may have been reading some of the utterances of the leader of the Bull Moose party and unblushingly violated his copyright on a picturesque Biblical phrase. The Manchester *Guardian* also finds in his maiden effort "all the trite incivilities—such as that members of Parliament who do not agree with Mr. Kipling are corrupt money-seekers." There is also the "old, old abuse about 'adventurers' and the 'confidence trick.'"

Mr. Kipling ridicules as swindlers the Liberal leaders who have taken away the power of the Peers, given old-age pensions to the poor, and insured the workers against sickness and unemployment. He says of this "peaceful revolution":

"Up to the present the revolution has deprived us of the right to decide what laws shall be made by our representatives, [hear, hear!] and the right to discuss those laws fully in the making, and the right to refer those laws back to ourselves in time of doubt or danger, and, more recently, of the right of full control over our day's earnings after the King's taxes have been paid. [Cheers.]

"We have been induced to part with those rights by means of the confidence trick, or rather a series of confidence tricks. You know what a confidence trick is. [Laughter.] To make quite sure I have got here a summary of a confidence trick as recently reported in a police court [laughter]: 'The witness met the prisoner, who seemed a pleasant and well-spoken man, and appeared to know all about the witness's private affairs, and exprest great admiration of the witness's character and personality. The prisoner informed the witness that he had just come into a legacy which he intended to distribute among deserving, honest men. The prisoner told the witness he was just the type of deserving man he was looking for and promised him a share in the legacy. The prisoner then said that mutual confidence was the basis of business between man and man, and he could not trust a man who could not trust him. The prisoner suggested that the witness should entrust him with a small selection of valuables in order to show the witness's confidence in the prisoner's integrity. The prisoner promised to restore the valuables in five minutes, at the end of which time he would return and give the prisoner his share of the legacy. The witness was much imprest by the prisoner's evident sincerity. Questioned by the magistrate, the witness said that he expected to get something for nothing after he had proved his confidence in the prisoner. He handed him £7, 10s. in money, his sleeve links, and his gold watch, which was an heirloom. The prisoner tied the valuables in a bundle and went round the corner with them. The prisoner did not return.' [Laughter.]

"That is the confidence trick. I have described it fully because some six years ago we English met half a dozen smooth-

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tongued, well-dressed confidential gentlemen in the political line. They told us what fine fellows we were, and how we were kept out of our rights. They told us that they had millions and millions of pounds to spend on honest, deserving men like ourselves. They said there was only one thing that stood between us and our share of the benefit, and that was the Upper House in the British Constitution. They said it was out of date and oppressive; a barrier to the expression of the people's will, and not in harmony with democratic requirements. They said the Upper House needed reform. They promised on their word of honor that if we let them have the Upper House for five minutes they would take it round the corner, 'fettle it up', [laughter] and bring it back reformed and up to date. Partly because they said such pleasant things about ourselves and such particularly unpleasant things about our neighbors, but mainly because we hoped we would get something for nothing, we let them have the Upper House and they took it round the corner to reform it.

"That was fourteen months ago, and they have not brought it back yet. The other House, controlled by the men who engineered this confidence trick, is now supreme and has been supreme for the past fourteen happy, hopeful months. The first thing it did, as soon as it realized it was supreme, was to appropriate itself £400 per annum per head, £100 free of income tax, out of the public revenue. That was discreditable but human. [Laughter.] The Constitution we had just thrown away was expressly designed to guard against certain of the worst features of human nature. Our forefathers had a large knowledge of human nature. They knew by bitter experience that no man and no body of men can be entrusted with supreme power for any purpose on any pretext whatever. We are just relearning that lesson. Having done good to themselves [laughter] our supreme authority sat down to do good to us, precisely as infallible popes and divinely anointed kings have set about the job in times past. . . . . .

"I am not a politician, but I know what we all admit in private life, and what we all overlook in public life, that men are responsible for the consequences of their own acts. If we give a blank check to a plausible adventurer, whose fault is it if he draws out of the bank everything we have laboriously accumulated? If we give an unlimited, irrevocable power of attorney to an enterprizing solicitor, whose fault is it if he wrecks our fathers' land? We gave the power of attorney and the open check for a consideration because we hoped to get something for nothing. Else why did we turn our backs on tariff 'reform' six years ago? And what is our reward to-day? What have we gained? A land without a constitution, within measurable distance of civil war, under the very shadow of Armageddon, for which by land and by sea and in our own distracted souls we are utterly unprepared. And on our fate hang the destinies of one-fifth of the human race."

To Mr. Kipling's "unhappy venture in political speaking" *The Evening Post* finds "American analogies in plenty":

"This Presidential campaign has supplied many of them. A large number of literary lights, of varying candle-power, offered their services to the Progressive party. Of the results we confess that we have seen but little; it is understood that the genius of these writers has mainly confined itself to dazzling the rural voter. At all events, there is no evidence that the country has paused to listen to the roaring of these young lions of the magazines. In addition to them, however, the campaign has brought out some men, college professors and others of the writing tribe, who have produced articles or made speeches as disappointing in their way as Kipling's. The temptation of the literary man taking a turn at political argument is obvious. He feels that he must try to get out of his character. He must force the note; must make violence do service for energy; and must get down to the level of his audiences. This last is the fatal weakness which overtakes so many. It is a mistake very like that of a candidate thinking to catch the fancy of the crowd by speaking in his shirt-sleeves. But there is such a thing as shirt-sleeved language, and we have heard a good deal of it in recent weeks from men who seem to think that their speech must be seasoned with slang and claptrap if it is to go down with the multitude. They should stop a moment to fix their eye upon ex-President Eliot. He preserves his grand manner and his dignified tho striking diction even when he is addressing a political audience, and is the standing refutation of the fallacy that a man of distinguished position in university life or the world of letters must in politics seek to split the ears of the groundlings."

"L'OISEAU EN CAGE" (THE CAGED BIRD)

Attributed to Boucher.

The editor of *The Craftsman* sees in the new French Institute an effort "to pervert the awakening of an art impulse in America toward American conditions."

ENGLAND'S ATHLETIC SCHOOLBOY—A public school master's wife, who confesses to twenty-five years' experience in "a great public school," speaks out vigorously in the London *Daily Mail* against the worship of the athletic boy. The intellectual boy, she avers, has to suffer, not only from boys but also from masters and from the whole public-school system, the severest discouragement. She writes:

"I have seen clever fellows, with tastes and interests out of the common, hiding them as they might have hidden a murdered body, lest the average boy should suspect they cared for anything more than for games. It is a pathetic sight to see such boys feigning interest in prehistoric cricket scores or in new methods of training for a football match, absolutely frightened into it by the overwhelming public opinion in favor of athletic tastes. There is nothing a boy dreads more than to be suspected of caring for work.

"But it is not, as I say, only the boys whose influence tends this way. The public schoolmaster, even if an intellectual man himself, has a perfectly irresistible bias in the same direction, and even if he starts out in conversation with the thesis that 'games bulk too large in our public school-life,' he invariably rolls into position with the statement that 'games encourage unselfishness, patriotism, and public spirit, and the best and most moral boys are those who are keenest in games. The boy who does not play is a loafer.'

"I think this statement pretty fairly represents the usual 'gag' about games. I deny every statement categorically, as I say, from experience, after having started with a good, strong prejudice in favor of the athletic boy.

"Unselfishness is the last virtue I would ascribe to the athletic boy. He is usually a tissue of conceit, hearing himself praised in school-books and school sermons, admired by other boys, sought after and not infrequently toadied by many masters. . . . . .

"The public schoolmaster is, in fact, the last person from whom encouragement to brains, apart from athletics, is to be expected. The fact is, that on the whole the British public like the games system of education, and are apt to send their sons to schools where games are well taught, and to houses where a cricketing boy is encouraged and looked after specially. As long as this is the case the supply will meet the demand, and the schoolmaster need not be blamed too severely. But when we ask for education for our sons, and ask persistently, we shall get it, tho the great athletic system will die hard and fighting every inch of the way."

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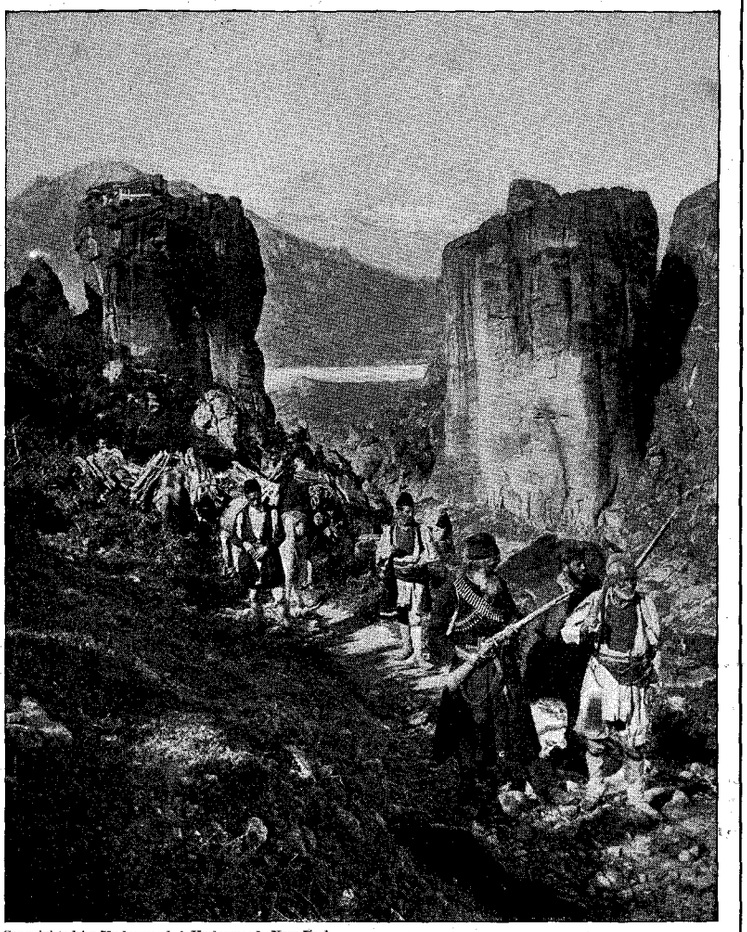
RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

RELIGIOUS BASIS OF THE BALKAN WAR

IT IS NO LESS a person than St. Paul upon whom William T. Ellis, writing in *The Continent* (Chicago), places the ultimate responsibility for the savage war which may end in driving Turkey out of Europe. He would remind the apostle that if he had stayed on his own side of the Dardanelles with his new religion, "and kept it in Asia where it was born," perhaps all this had never come to pass. But if he were to go on to ask for an opinion, he would expect "the old warrior-teacher" to say with an inscrutable smile:

"It is nothing new. The call that I first heard in a dream has again been heard by the little Christian nations which girdle the Turkish part of the Balkan peninsula, 'Come over into Macedonia and help us.' This time, tho, it is the church which I planted in Macedonia, and which has never been extinguished, calling on her fellow Christians round about for help in her distress. They have responded like the brethren of old. This war is, at root, a fight for the faith, and for the symbol of the Cross in which these fire-tested disciples have never ceased to glory."



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GREEK PRIESTS UNDER ARMS

Guarding a Balkan pass. The monastery is perched on the height at the left.

For after all, thinks Mr. Ellis, who has visited Greece and Turkey, the real cause of the war is the oppression of the Christians in Turkey by their Moslem rulers. And the people of the four Balkan States, having won their own independence, "now, like the crusaders of an older day, have followed the sign of the Cross into war against the oppressors of their fellow Christians." This writer says in substance:

"While it is impossible to separate religion from politics in the Near East, nevertheless the sense of a common Christianity is the outstanding and underlying factor in the present war. The 15,000,000 Christians belong to the Orthodox Greek Church in some one of its divisions; divisions which are minimized in a crisis like the present, for essentially they hold to the same form of the Christian faith. Now these are not advanced and educated Christians, according to our modern western standards. Yet their loyalty to the emblem and to the name and to the Lord of our faith is none the less sublime, and scarcely to be matched in the western world.

"For centuries the cry of the persecuted Christians has arisen day and night from some part of this region which is saturated with the blood of martyrs. The persecution and oppression which the Christians in Macedonia have suffered are a sufficient occasion for a Christian war, if occasion for such a war may be justified. The real cause is religious. The eyes of these people are fixt on Constantinople, even more than on Jerusalem, and they dream the old dream of the return of the Cross to the ancient church of St. Sophia in the city that was long capital of the Holy Roman Empire. Western Protestantism has nothing to match this devotion by great political units to a religious ideal.

"The religious ardor that flames through all the peoples of the Balkans is exprest by the dispatches of the three allied kings in acknowledging King George's message that the Greeks had crossed the frontier.

"King Ferdinand of Bulgaria said: 'Filled with a sentiment of sublime, reciprocal, and mutual confidence, our peoples, brothers in the faith, unite in a sacred agreement and ask the almighty Defender of the rights of the weak and the Protector of the oppressed to grant the fervent prayers that ascend to his throne from the four allied nations to the God of battles to crown with success the joint efforts of our arms for the triumph of the doubly righteous cause of faith and liberty.'

"King Nicholas of Montenegro telegraphed: 'Our cordial greetings and most sincere wishes for the victory of the worthy descendants of Themistocles and Miltiades! May God bless our efforts for our sacred cause.'

"King Peter of Servia sent the following message: 'Trusting in God that the forces of the Balkan States, united in religion and led by the traditional sentiment of their peoples, will triumph in their generous work, I hail with confidence the commencement of our joint action and wish complete success for the valiant Greek army.'

"The issue has been joined between the Crescent and the Cross. The sympathies of Christendom are with the allies. Nevertheless, the prayer for peace should be the passion of the hour."

In England, we find the editor of the progressive *Christian Commonwealth* (London) declaring roundly that, whatever the outcome of the fighting, the Turk must not be permitted to remain in Europe. He quotes with emphatic approval a passage from Mr. Noel Buxton's book, "The Turk in Europe," in which the assertion is made that the Turk is simply not qualified to exercise sovereignty over Christian peoples. Says Mr. Buxton:

"His fatalism, his view of women, his domineering spirit vitiate his power to rule. . . . There might be hope of reform if the Moslem were not invincibly attached to his ascendancy, to

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GREEK SOLDIERS AND MARINES BLEST BEFORE STARTING FOR THE FRONT.

"The real cause of the war is the oppression of Christians in Turkey by their Moslem rulers."

the fundamental principle that as against the Mohammedan the Christians have not equal rights. To him they are *rayah*—*i.e.* cattle. This claim vitiates all the promises of equality with which Europe has allowed itself to be put off. There is no cause for wonder in this, but only in the fact that, after so long an experience, there should be Europeans who thought it worth while to extract the promises. The laws of Turkey are on European lines, but in practise the Turk is above the law. Murder, rape, kidnaping, land-grabbing, go unpunished day after day."

AGAINST "PIN-MONEY" WOMEN

A WOMAN seeks to enlist the interest of the Church and the clergy in the woman's labor problem on a very definite ground. Woman's problems are best solved by women, but this writer, Jennie McGough, sees that the clergy are the best intermediary between the suffering sister and the one who is most able to right her wrongs. The subject, she declares, is a fitting one for pulpit discussion. As she presents it herself in *The Labor Clarion* (San Francisco), "cheap female labor is the greatest social evil of our time." She finds it "a constant menace to the welfare of certain trades unions and to the working classes generally." Female competition in labor has led, she points out, to the regrettable result of workingmen regarding all workingwomen as their natural enemies. She urges the necessity of discriminating between the woman who works because she must and the one who does so "just to pass the time" while her husband is away at his place of business or employment, or even the one "who prefers the office or workshop to the home for sake of extra finery which her 'pin-money' makes possible." We read:

"Among unorganized women workers it is the 'pin-money' woman who sets the scale of wages. Therefore it is she against whom the batteries of criticism should be leveled. She it is, this highly respectable, 'independent' worker, who is responsible for much of the immorality among workingwomen which she affects to abhor; who steals the bread out of the mouths of needy women and children; who cheats upright men and women out of their legitimate rights by cheapening the price of labor, and who is ever ready to rush into the vacancies made by union men on strike. It was the 'pin-money' type of woman who filled the places of the striking linotype operators in the eight-hour struggle a few years ago, and there are to-day in Chicago, St. Paul, and other cities throughout the country several large and important book and job printing concerns in which she still holds forth. So great an influence has she gained over her employers that it seems impossible to bring these offices back into the fold.

"Organization of workingwomen in all lines of employment would seem to be an important need of the labor unions, but more especially those of the printing trades, and too much missionary work can not be done toward this end. We should have the ministers of the gospel on our side. The social evils arising out of the intrusion of the independent woman worker into the industrial field is a subject worthy of pulpit discussion. The aid of the clergy is indispensable for the reason that they are the main channels of communication with the women whose attention it is desired to attract. The press and the platform are the potent factors in molding the opinions of men; women are largely influenced through the public utterances of those who stand for righteousness. Let God's ministers but champion the cause of organization in the trades for women and the battle is half won. Pulpit lectures on the subject, supplemented by earnest endeavor on the part of working men and women who are already trades unionists, or possess the spirit of unionism, would eventually bring about the desired result.

"Give the 'pin-money' worker the exposure that is her due and she will become extinct. The self-supporting woman, like the poor, will be with us always. As trades unionists, let us extend to her the helping hand of fraternalism and take her out of competition by bringing her within the fold."

The over-crowded female labor market presents the aspect of "fierce competition" between the "young women with all the advantages of well-to-do homes, and married women in equally good circumstances" and the women to whom work is a necessity. As a consequence wages are cut below living expenses, and many are "forced into degradation because of privation and actual want." Further:

"Where the salary is inadequate to maintain a self-dependent woman respectably, outside aid is often accepted, or she sinks from sight in the maelstrom of the underworld.

"Of course, the majority of working girls who find themselves thus circumstanced do not turn to the slums. Hundreds and thousands of self-supporting women who are to-day working for less than living wages manage to exist by their own honorable exertions. But under what adverse conditions! Let us picture to ourselves the store or factory girl in her pathetic little living-room, which is also her bedroom, the slim meal at the cheap restaurant; the skimpy little wardrobe that requires so much night work to patch and mend and keep clean; the emaciated form and lusterless eyes, and, because of these things, the isolation and dreariness of it all.

"Or, if she goes in for employment in a hotel we can easily

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imagine her cooped up in an unhealthy sleeping-room, which she shares with at least three other girls, and eating food that is not fit for ordinary human consumption. As a rule, hotels and clubs never put any food on the help's table until it has spoiled or become unfit for use in the guests' dining-room. Where special food is served to the help it is of the poorest and cheapest quality that can be procured.

"And there is the girl who forsakes the mill, the store, or the factory, and goes in for general work in a private household. Sometimes the girl and the family fit in smoothly and the happy relations between them remain unbroken for many years. In this case the girl's position is ideal. She saves her money and is happier by far than the store or factory hand, whose salary goes for room and board and clothes. But more frequently there is little sympathy between mistress and servant. The mistress is unreasonable in her demands on the girl's time and energies, and the girl's disposition becomes sullen and defiant. Loneliness and galling conditions of subserviency do not make for cheerfulness. Economists have estimated, and statistics prove, that the private housework girls who enter insane asylums every year far outnumber those admitted from other feminine occupations. However, a girl who earns less than $15 per week at any other employment could do no better than engage in private housework. All mistresses are not inconsiderate and unkind, and there are innumerable good openings for the right kind of girl.

"It is a well-known fact that the underworld is constantly recruited from the ranks of self-dependent working girls. And if the story of each and every one of these could be unfolded, what a flood of light would be thrown on present-day industrial conditions! We would learn a great deal about the pernicious activities of the 'pin-money' worker and her power to drive self-supporting women into the slums. We might also learn a lesson in charity. How thoughtlessly we sometimes allude to these girls as 'fallen women' without pausing to ask ourselves who or what was the cause of their fall, and forgetting the fact that there are a thousand influences tending to drag a woman down and only one in a thousand to help her up. The new fraternalism that is making itself felt in all the labor organizations, and the noble efforts of such grand women as Jane Addams and Mrs. Raymond Robins, are doing much to revolutionize sentiment regarding the submerged sisterhood."

PURIFYING INDIA BY LAW—One of the chief results of Christian missions in India, so mission workers have always insisted, has been the elevation of woman in that land. Nor has the British Government been altogether inactive in helping to better the lot of women and girls. So the law and the gospel work hand in hand. *The Methodist Recorder* (London) rejoices in a "brave" effort being made to stamp out certain vile practises, now wide-spread. A bill lately introduced into the Viceroy's Legislative Council by Mr. Dadabhai, the Parsee member of that body, "touches upon some of the oldest and darkest social evils of India." *The Methodist Recorder* says of it:

"It proposes, *e.g.*, to make it criminal for a parent or other lawful guardian to dedicate a girl under sixteen years of age to 'the service of a deity,' which always means dedicating her to a life of infamy, and to make the crime punishable with ten years' penal servitude. It prohibits, under very severe penalties, the practise which obtains whereby priests enter into temporary alliance with young girls thus dedicated, in order to initiate them into the life of professional profligacy It seeks, in short, to raise the age of consent, except in the case of actual legal marriage, to the age of sixteen. It forbids the transfer of any girl to the care of a dancing girl or any other person of a similar class; also the sale or other transfer 'permanently or for a period,' by a husband of his wife to another person.

"These are but samples of the provisions set forth in a very brave and beneficent bill. That it will create for itself vehement opposition in some quarters is certain, but we earnestly hope that in its main features it will pass into law. Concurrently with this, another bill has been introduced into the Viceroy's Legislative Council to suppress the importation into India of foreign women for immoral purposes, and to provide for the punishment of persons engaging in the nefarious traffic. The bill might be stronger with advantage, and it is badly lame in one or two particulars. But if these two bills can find their way to the statute book, they will bring in a better day for multitudes of women in India—a day which has long been in the dawning."

THEOLOGICAL UNITY IN MONTREAL

THE UNION of the four Protestant theological schools in Montreal seems to observers in both this country and Canada to be a most significant move—in the words of *The Congregationalist* (Boston) "an exemplification of church unity which can not be without its effect in promoting church union." The Anglican, Congregational, Methodist, and Presbyterian Colleges affiliated with McGill University "have united their faculties for common instruction of all of their theological curricula," we read in *The Congregationalist*, "thus making a faculty of sixteen professors, with much larger classes than they have been having, and much better opportunity for specializing in their respective subjects, since the number of lectures required of each is much diminished." Under the arrangement, "so happily inaugurated," says the Toronto *Presbyterian*, "each college retains its identity and independence as an institution, and each will carry on a separate course of lectures in one or two subjects in which it is thought desirable to do so." For this year,

"lectures will be held in rotation in the various colleges, and the payment of the professors and other expenses will be borne by the respective churches. But later on, it is expected that a central building, thoroughly equipped with library and other educational facilities, will be erected somewhere in the vicinity of McGill, and the payment of professors arranged by a central committee."

Indeed, *The Congregationalist* refers to a belief "that ultimately the cooperating colleges will bear to the University something of relation of a divinity faculty of the University itself, and that the diplomas and degrees in divinity will be granted directly by the University." The Boston paper goes on to speak of the first joint session on October 1, the meeting presided over by Dr. E. M. Hill, first dean of the affiliated schools, and addrest by Bishop Boyd-Carpenter and Robert E. Speer, and of the great banquet in the evening. The lectures, we are informed, "have commenced with a new interest and enthusiasm, and with more students than before in probably all of the colleges concerned."

The editor of the Toronto *Presbyterian*, in the article already quoted, enumerates the advantages of economy, larger classes, more adequate teaching staff, and especially—

"The wider outlook which will be imparted to theological study. The coming together in constant intercourse and cooperation of men trained in different schools, with different points of view, and holding, in some particulars, different opinions, must tend to create that open-minded and impartial attitude which is essential to a successful search after truth. This will apply to those who teach, and even more to the students who will mingle in the class-rooms and in the life of college halls and grounds."

And he sees even a broader bearing in this "forward movement" in Montreal:

"To those who are hoping for a closer union in the Christian Church the Montreal movement has a special interest. It is a demonstration of the inward unity which already exists among those who hold an evangelical faith. As Mr. W. M. Birks, to whose vision and energy the success of the movement is so largely due, said, at the inaugural banquet, the committee were astonished to find that seven-eighths of the teaching in the four colleges was common to the whole and only one-eighth was denominational. Even of that one-eighth, a large part should be regarded not as essential, but as open to difference of opinion.

"The movement is not only a demonstration of existing unity, but a harbinger of union to come. It will be hard to explain why those who can join in preparation for the ministry of the church can not join also in such corporate reorganization as may be necessary for carrying on the church's work with the greatest economy and efficiency. And the active part taken by the laymen in the promotion of the present arrangement suggests that their influence may count for much in the advance that is to be made in the wider field."

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

MR. PAINE'S BIOGRAPHY OF MARK TWAIN*

Reviewed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by
IRVING BACHELLER

MARK TWAIN was one of seven men who in the last sixty years have reconstructed America and voiced its spirit. They have enlarged and cleaned the house we live in and relaid its foundations and thrown away its candles and filled it with new light and comfort and a saner happiness and connected all its parts, in a surprizing manner, with each other and the rest of the world. Those seven men were Abraham Lincoln, Commodore Vanderbilt, Thomas A. Edison, Horace Greeley, Mark Twain, William Dean Howells, Walt Whitman. Each name recalls the work of its owner—the freed slave, the railroad system, the long-distance telephone, the storage battery, the incandescent light, and our best achievements in journalism and letters—about everything we have done that can be seen afar. Five of them came from small farms and two from printshops. They had little schooling. Not one of them ever went to college. All, save one, were trained in the almost bookless school of pioneer experience; the best thing they learned in their youth was how to think—a highly useful accomplishment. Most of them got it because they had to think their way out of many difficulties. To fail to take thought of the morrow meant hardship and sometimes even great peril. They inherited and enlarged the thinking habit.

Mark Twain had a way of thinking that was all his own. Most men go straight to their subject. Mark Twain attacked on the flank or rear. His tactics were unique. His books began to arrive when they were sorely needed; when the land was deprest by the immeasurable losses of a great war. Moreover, it was in the bonds of ancient Puritanism. The strait and narrow way was like a tight rope across a chasm with hell in all directions save one. It may be said to have extended from the Atlantic Ocean westward to the Mississippi. Every Sabbath day men were the prey of cold victuals (including the baked bean) and indigestion. The human liver joined the inhuman clergy in an effort to sadden and depress the land. Wednesday evening and Sunday from dawn to bedtime the hearts of men were refilled with self-abhorrence and gloomy fear—whether for good or ill it is not for me to say. As a matter of fact Sunday was set apart for the consideration of temporal and eternal perils which flung their shadows across the week. In the meeting-house, the rustic school building, the stately church, organ, choir, and congregation united in the expression of doleful sentiments and fears to be repeated by many a fireside in the evening hour. The stanzas which follow will sufficiently indicate the largeness of the opening for a satirist.

Buried in shadows of the night
We lie 'til Christ restores the light.
Wisdom descends to heal the blind
And chase the darkness of the mind.

* * *

Our guilty spirits dread
To meet the wrath of Heaven.

* * *

Shall the vile race of flesh and blood
Contend with their creator, God?
Shall mortal worms presume to be
More holy, wise or just than he?

* * *

How strong is our degenerate blood!
The old corruption reigns.

* * *

Conceived in sin (O wretched state!)
Before we draw our breath,
The first young pulse begins to beat
Iniquity and death.

I would not speak lightly of all this. Indeed, I take it not to be necessary. I am willing to admit that the pioneer had needed admonition as well as ammunition—rude, rugged man that he was. Even then, with the stern trials that beset him, his evening prayer often closed a day of wrath and bitterness. Even then his religion too rarely interfered with the success of his trades or what he deemed the proper emphasis of his opinions.

These melodious milestones of human thought serve to indicate, altho imperfectly, the condition of the public mind in America when Mark Twain began his work. Imperfectly because we were slowly passing beyond them. The time had come for a quick march out of the "doleful shades where peace and rest may never dwell."

Some had moved beyond the sound of these threats and the reach of these shadows. At least it may be said that they fell rather faintly in what was then called the Far West. These movers had experienced a new sort of liberty and they liked it. Some resigned themselves to the temporary consolation of profanity and a free Sabbath. Some enjoyed, with little restraint, the fullest exercise of their imaginations. The alluring promises of John Quarles (a prototype of Colonel Sellers) brought Jane and John Clemens among these people. They were the father and mother of the great humorist and philosopher. There he was born. There he grew into a slender youth and a sturdy sense of decency and honor. The admonitions of a good mother had availed without the thunder of Watts and Calvin. One thing must be admitted, however. The great man lacked a certain quality of spirit which might have increased the value of his work, I have sometimes dared to think. Was it the eye of faith so serene in the soul of Lincoln—so authoritative in the soul of Gladstone? Twain halted belief at the point where intelligence could go no further. But he had a wonderful gift of character and common sense. From that small community on the western shore of the Mississippi he went to his tasks. How he did them his biographer ably tells us and we, who knew him, are well aware.

He found the East still in the bondage of ancient Puritanism. Lincoln freed the negro. Mark Twain freed the white man.

This great service and others of the greatest humorist of all time are described in their vast detail with astonishing insight and humor and illumination by his biographer, Mr. Albert Bigelow Paine, in three volumes. The work is more than a biography. It is, in part, an autobiography since Mark Twain himself is on the witness-stand in many chapters. Wide areas of text are illuminated with the talk of the master and scraps of his unpublished work—all very wonderful to me. Here is the story of a character more engaging than Sellers or Huck Finn or Tom Sawyer, or Pudd'nhead Wilson, or any in the corrupted and immortal Hadleyburg, for he was all of them put together, and no man that he ever imagined had a tithe of his own quaintness and wisdom and courage. Mr. Paine has shown us the fulness and frankness of Twain's great humanity in which his characters were born. In the revelation we see how this man who believed in the unalterable and despotic sway of *temperament* had his own immeasurably refined by his loves and friendships. It is pleasant to observe the deep and often tender sympathy with which Mr. Paine has traced that career down to the last memorable days when the failing man jested with Death whose shadow was upon him. That, indeed, is a godlike cheerfulness quite new to this world of ours. "This is such a mysterious disease," he said, near the end. "If we only had a bill of particulars we'd have something to swear at." Then there were these words of advice to his biographer concerning the latter's deportment on reaching the gate which St. Peter is supposed to guard. They are the very last he wrote in any literary effort:

"Upon arrival do not speak to St. Peter until spoken to. It is not your place to begin. Do not begin any remark with 'say.' When applying for a ticket avoid trying to make conversation. If you *must* talk let the weather alone. Peter cares not a dam for the weather.

"You can ask him for his autograph—there is no harm in that—but be careful not to remark that it is one of the penalties of greatness. He has heard *that* before.

"Don't try to kodak him. Hell is full of people who have made that mistake.

"Leave your dog outside. Heaven goes by favor. If it went by merit you would stay out and the dog would go in."

That was Mark Twain with one foot in the grave, as they say, and yet he was a most serious-minded man. Only those who knew him as an orator, and one of the greatest of modern times—knew how serious he could be. The most masterful bit of pathos I know is at the close of the speech he made on his seventieth birthday.

He had conquered the last fear and all fear.

* **Mark Twain. A Biography.** The Personal and Literary Life of Samuel Langhorne Clemens. By Albert Bigelow Paine. 3 vols. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $6 net.

SOME OF THE LATEST FICTION

Little, Frances. The Lady and Sada San. Pp. 225. New York: The Century Company. $1.

So many times we have wondered how "The Lady of the Decoration" and her "Jack" have fared since the culmination of their romance in Japan, and now comes this new book by the same author. Our curiosity is satisfied. There has evidently been much happiness and content in their lives, so much so that when "Jack" is

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called to China on a scientific research for germs and microbes, we find the "Lady" on shipboard returning to Japan to fill in her days of waiting and to be nearer her husband. On board is a young Japanese girl, Sada San, who had been educated in America, the land of her father, and who is now returning to her mother's brother with great enthusiasm as to what she could do for her "own people." "The Lady's" interest in Sada and her knowledge of Japanese methods in dealing with girls of mixt birth, make her fearful of the probable result. In her letters, we follow not only the dramatic story of her own anxiety and sojourn in military hospitals when "Jack" is sick, but we get a graphic description of the war conditions and the reflected story of poor little Sada San, who learns to be afraid of her crafty and designing uncle and welcomes the solution of her difficulties in the shape of American "Billy," whom Jack's wife is thoughtful enough to summon. The author has a charmingly original way of expressing herself and cleverly combines tears and laughter, wit and wisdom.

Harraden, Beatrice. Out of the Wreck I Rise. Pp. 376. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.35.

Whatever else may be said of this new venture by the author of "Ships that Pass in the Night," it is neither commonplace nor conventional. The conditions described are not alluring nor uplifting, but the book is well written, the characters well drawn, and the points illustrated by sharp contrasts. Adrian Steele, a brainy and popular playwright, had always been proud of his influence and power which he had used in love and business, but it seemed absolutely impossible for him to "run straight," and he deserted the women who loved him and cheated his clients, really delighting in his crooked methods. Finally, when ruin and discovery threatened him, and he craves a confidant and sympathy, he bethinks him of the discarded friends of his younger days, but ignores entirely his wife and little daughter, "Alpenrose," whom he professes to adore. "Helen," of high ideals, and "Tamar," the Jewess, of the sulky, sullen smile, while jealous of each other, both try to save Adrian from the consequences of his guilt, but his final regeneration lies in his own hand. The most powerful message of the book comes from the character of Richard Forest, the young clergyman, whose wholesome personality and largeness of soul exert a good influence on all who come to know him well.

Monroe, Anne Shannon. Making a Business Woman. Pp. 311. New York: Henry Holt & Company. 1912. $1.30.

Tired of poverty and trying to live up to relatives who believed that "no one of our blood was ever in business," Miss Gale takes life in her own hands and goes to Chicago from the South to make a living. There is nothing theatrical, cheap, or melodramatic in her story, just a straightforward account of how she "learned the ropes," and, from a four-dollar-a-week job as typist became independent in four years. It isn't a preachy book, and yet every page chronicles and reveals opportunities, which, taken as Miss Gale took them, lead to success. Business methods are discust, "tricks of the trade," and exciting episodes that are bound to occur in every business career, but the conditions do not seem exaggerated and are very suggestive of possibilities to the modern and ambitious young woman. Honest methods, justice to clients, and complete mastery of the subject in hand, are advised as necessary adjuncts of success and the heroine's struggle for position and reputation quite stirs our enthusiasm and we are proud of her business acumen and adaptability. It is a book that is good for man or woman, and, tho fiction, based on realities.

Andrews, Mary Raymond Shipman. The Marshal. Illustrated. Pp. 423. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.35 net.

To be knighted at the age of three by the great Napoleon, "The Little Corporal," and called by him "some day, perhaps, a Marshal of France under another Bonaparte," was a great event in the life of the peasant François Beaupré. His grandmother's repetition of the story as he grew older fostered in him the conviction that his destiny was inevitably woven with that of the Bonapartes. That is the key-note of the romance, whose hero is this same little François, who lives a life of manly self-sacrifice and repression among surroundings that might have turned another's head. The love of his whole life for Alixe, the daughter of his foster-father, and his affection for Pietro, his playmate and friend, are excelled only by his absolute devotion to Prince Louis and "the glamor of the Napoleonic Legend." The construction of the story is clever and gives the hero, in an apparently natural way, every opportunity to prove his honor and gratitude. There are historical chapters of war and great events, typical illustrations of loyalty and love. A dramatic and tragic love-story pervades every page and is ingeniously developed.

Seawell, Molly Elliot. The Son of Columbus. Pp. 237. New York and London. Harper & Brothers. 1912. $1.25.

This seems to belong among "the books for boys" especially, it is so direct, so vivid, and so accurate historically, representing the Spanish court and country in the days of Christopher Columbus, the hardships and discouragements he experienced before he was able to convince Ferdinand and Isabella of the justice of his claims. It also reveals the wonderful personality of the great Admiral, which inspired in every one veneration and respect. The real story concerns two young lads, one, Diego, the son of Columbus, the other Don Felipe, the son of a grandee of Spain, and relates their friendship, their loyalty, and their connection with the royal house and Columbus's departure and return. There is only a hint of a romance in the book, but historical facts have been told entertainingly as well as faithfully.

Henderson, W. J. The Soul of a Tenor. Pp. 366. New York: Henry Holt & Company. 1912. $1.35.

Mr. Henderson, musical critic, is peculiarly well fitted to describe life in "Operaland." While he chooses to use the Metropolitan Opera House for atmospheric background, he disclaims any real portrait painting, believing "that a real artist might be born in it in such way" as the story depicts. Leander Barrett, of Pittsburg, Pa., had become "Leandro Baroni," a famous tenor and an idol of the public, but he was utterly selfish and had lost the sense of real and interpretative art, in his plans for his own success. Consequently, when he married the beautiful Helen Montgomery, a girl of ambition and ideals, there was bound to be friction. There are some characters and some situations developed in the story that seem unnecessary and sordid, but the struggle between the leading soprano of the company—the typically physical attraction—and the young wife, with her native refinement and purity, finally results in victory for the wife and Leander returns to the scenes of his former triumphs, after an absence of two years, with art improved, heart repentant, and soul awakened. The best of the book is in the musical comments of the author and the glimpses he gives us of real operatic life.

ANOTHER BOOK ON COLLECTING.

Robie, Virginia. By-Paths in Collecting. New York: The Century Co.

Books there are in plenty on how to collect old things—china, furniture, pewter, sun-dials, what not, and the wonder grows that there should be need for another. But the title of Miss Robie's book is a challenger to interest, and one finds in reading it that she has indeed invaded the "by-paths" and not attempted simply a retraversing of main traveled roads. The very first chapter on pink Staffordshire is a fulfilment of the title's promise. Beside the interest and charm of "old blue" the pink variety has never tried to claim an equal place in a collector's regard, nor does this author, for the sake of novelty or eccentricity, seek to establish such a place for it at this late day. Yet there is unquestionably something to be said in its favor, and this the writer achieves. Blue, of course, is not unmentioned, and we find all the aid and comfort a sympathetic guide can administer in the search for the rarer pieces. What one welcomes here, as in all the chapters of this really valuable work, is a real freshness of interest and a recognition of the fact that any one who is likely to be moved to read the book has already acquired some of the fundamental facts concerning the search for the antique. So much one is grateful to see taken for granted, after which one amiably follows the author in her pleasant chats about the things somewhat too rare to be come upon without a sacrificing expense of time and money. It is not a book for the stay-at-home collector, for a good third of the volume is given up to the discussion of old English china which must be sought, at least to any advantage, in the country of its manufacture. The temper of the work is a spur to greater thoroughness and deeper knowledge coupled with intelligent purpose in the American collector, for the fact is not blinked that, in gathering, we mainly aim to satisfy a vagrant fancy instead of comprehending and representing the various periods.

The sections dealing with furniture lay stress upon the seventeenth rather than the eighteenth century product, thereby marking the growing taste for old oak over the more showy mahogany.

Nothing that is really vital to the general subject of collecting is here neglected, but the reader need not hesitate about adding this new work in the fear that he will only be getting a restatement of other and similar books in the same line of research.

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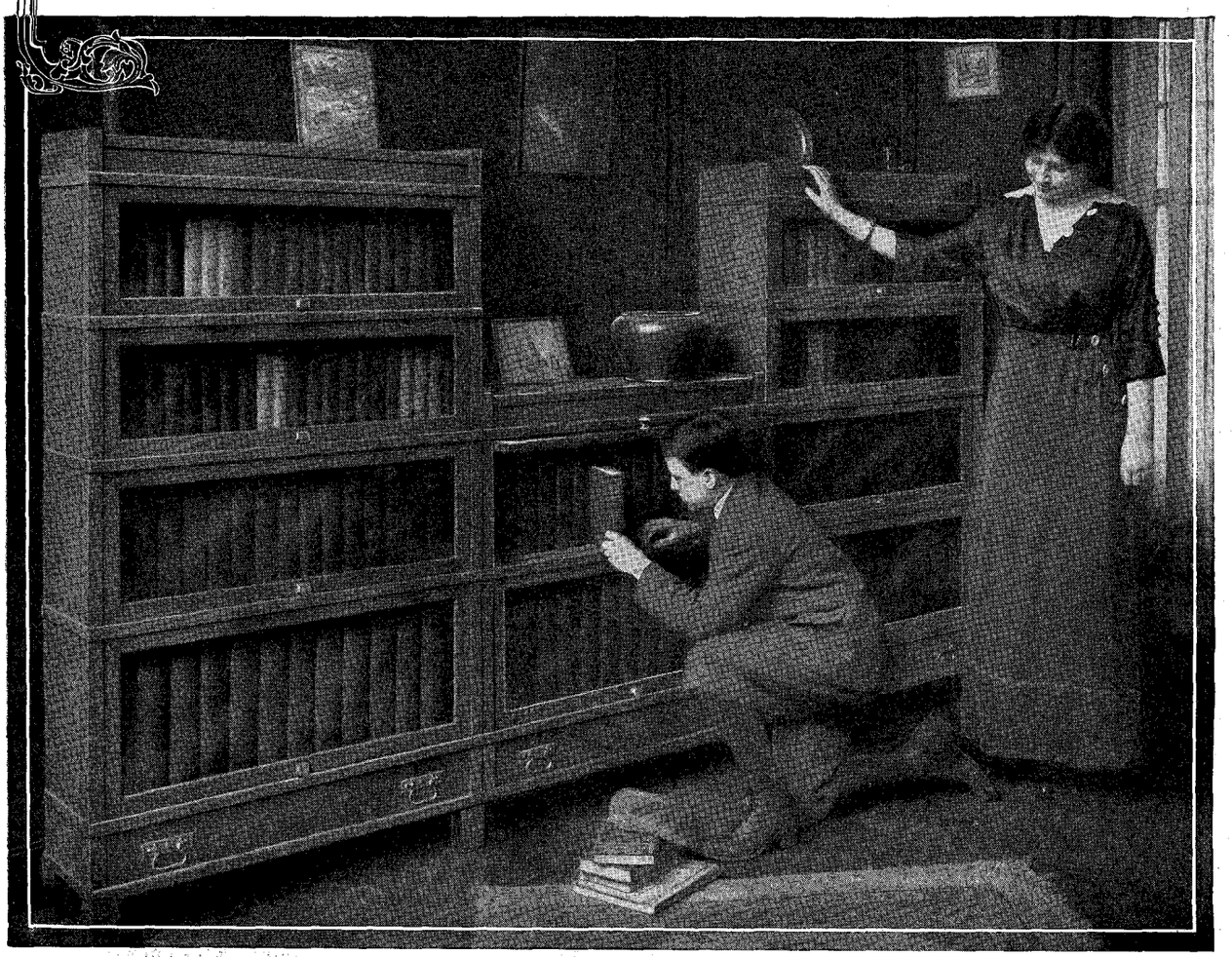

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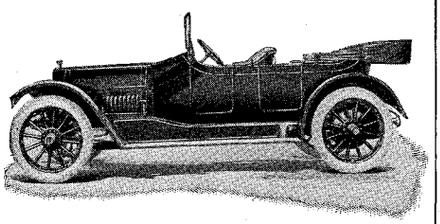
Mitchell

The biggest value of all!

1913 MITCHELL

$1500 $1850 $2500



THERE IT IS! There is the whole thing about this wonderful new Mitchell car—the value. There is nothing equal to it, nothing like it has ever been produced, to give the buyer so much for his money.

The T-head Motor

We know that this improvement—the T-head motor with 6 and 7 inch stroke, and properly balanced bore—is the right idea at last, and the most valuable improvement that has ever been developed in automobile mechanics. Think of an engine like this in a moderate price car. Do more than think about. Ask people who know, and see the car yourself. It is a revelation.

Other Mitchell Features

All Mitchell 1913 cars have left drive and center control; Bosch ignition; Firestone demountable rims; rain-vision wind-shield; Jones speedometer; silk mohair top and covers; Turkish upholstered cushions; Timken front axle bearings; gauges on the dash to show air pressure and oil pressure; gauge in the gasoline tank which shows the amount of gasoline it contains; and a portable "trouble-finding" electric lamp which can be conveniently attached.

We want to emphasize the fact that this big value of the Mitchell 1913 cars has been obtained without any sacrifice of the high standard of material and workmanship always maintained in our plant.

PRICES

All with T-head motor, electric self-starter, electric lighting system, and 36-inch wheels

		Wheel Base	Stroke	Prices F. O. B. Racine
7-passenger Six	60 H.P.	144-in.	4½x7 in.	$2500
5-passenger Six	50 H.P.	132-in.	3¾x6 in.	1850
2-passenger Six	50 H.P.	132-in.	3¾x6 in.	1850
5-passenger Four	40 H.P.	120-in.	4½x7 in.	1500
2-passenger Four	40 H.P.	120-in.	4½x7 in.	1500

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Branches: New York Philadelphia Atlanta Dallas Kansas City London Paris

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 910)

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Murray, Sir John and Hjort, Johan. The Depths of the Ocean. A general account of the modern science of oceanography, based largely on the scientific researches of the Norwegian steamer "Michael Sars," in the North Atlantic. With contributions from Prof. A. Appellof, Prof. H. H. Grau, and Dr. B. Helland-Hansen. Cloth. 8vo, pp. 820. Illustrated and maps. Macmillan. $7.50 net.

The full title of this handsome book explains completely its character and scope. While ostensibly it is a report upon an expedition undertaken in 1910 in the Norwegian surveying ship *Michael Sars* for a study of oceanic phenomena in the North Atlantic, the book is in reality far more than this, being a comprehensive account of what is known at present about all the oceans, their physiography, their life, and their relations to the continents. The authors are specialists of long experience and possest of a complete acquaintance with the remarkable results in information of the many ships which have been engaged during the past twenty years in hydrographic explorations. They have here collected, digested, and explained this knowledge in a way which makes the book cover the whole field of oceanography. A large part of the space is devoted to deep-sea life, especially the fishes and their minute food, and this section is especially rich in illustrations most admirably drawn, including several fine plates in color. Altogether the work is one which every library of science should include for reference, if not for reading.

Coolidge, Mary Roberts. Why Women are So. Pp. 371. New York: Henry Holt & Company. 1912. $1.50.

These chapters attempt to answer two questions: "Why are women so?" and "Is the characteristic behavior which is called feminine an inalienable quality, or merely an attitute of mind produced by the coercive social habits of past times?" The author makes a broad distinction between femininity and womanhood, and endeavors to interpret and justify to women their struggle for better things. She writes frankly of the general characteristics and opportunities of women in 1800, and traces the gradual development of women into the modern type, so much under discussion at present. The force of her conclusions each reader must decide for himself; but any one will find the reading easy and the subject-matter thoughtfully treated. Of women she says: "They sorely need the breadth of mind which discussion of impersonal issues—the trusts, the tariff, and municipal graft, the police, and school and health measures—would tend to produce." "But if women were conscious of a power in these matters, all would have a common interest in being informed on them, as they already have a common stake in their proper conduct." The plea for suffrage is made with unusual and quiet dignity, so that even an "anti" will read what the author has to say without antagonism, treating it with respectful courtesy.

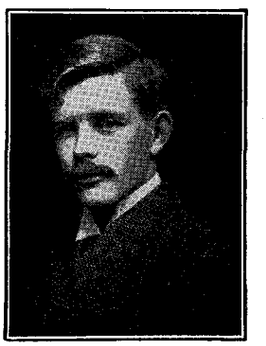
Elmendorf, Dwight L. A Camera Crusade through the Holy Land. One hundred illustrations from photographs by the author. Pp. 156. Cloth. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3 net.

After a rather slight and simple introductory narrative pervaded by religious

(*Continued on page* 914)

Will you own up that you are not giving your body a square deal?

IF YOU will let me help you, I can add years of usefulness and greater efficiency to your business life. For you surely are not satisfied through sedentary habits to grow a little weaker and less valuable every day.



I am speaking generally, because I know that nine out of ten men who work indoors have surface muscles that are as soft as dough and stomach and intestine muscles that are growing weaker every day. With even half-proper treatment, the vital muscles can be made strong enough to improve the health, appearance, temperament, and ability of any man.

Big biceps and surface muscles no more indicate health than brick walls prove that a building is fireproof. The true test is whether or not the day's work fags you, whether your sleep refreshes you, and whether your body will obey the desires of your mind—in other words, can you do the things you would like to do—can you set your body to work without waste of will-energy?

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Unless you are so well satisfied with your physical and mental condition as to believe yourself incapable of improvement, you will profit by reading my book, ***"Human Energy,"*** which tells all about *The Thompson Course.* I mail this book free to any responsible person. If you will send me your name and address I will mail you a copy with the simple stipulation that you read it as though it were written by a friend.

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ARNOLD Bennett says: "The attitude of the American business man towards his business is pre-eminently the attitude of an artist. He *loves* his business."

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Big Ben loves *his* business. He runs on time—he rings on time—he stays on time. He's clean-cut, cheerful, right on the job—typical of American determination and grit. And the reason he *gets* so much business is that he *minds* his own so well.

Big Ben is a *cracker - jack - of - a - Christmas - present* to give a business man; he stands 7 inches tall, slender, handsome, massive with well shaped, distinct hands and a frank clean-cut face easily visible in the dim morning light.

He rings just when you want and either way you want, *five straight minutes* or *every other half minute during ten minutes* unless you flag him off.—His keys are large, strong, easy to wind—his voice deep, jolly, pleasing to hear.

Big Ben is sold by 18,000 watchmakers; his price is $2.50 in the United States, $3.00 in Canada.—If you can not find him at your jeweler's, a money order sent to his designers, *Westclox, La Salle, Illinois,* will bring him to you attractively boxed and express charges paid.

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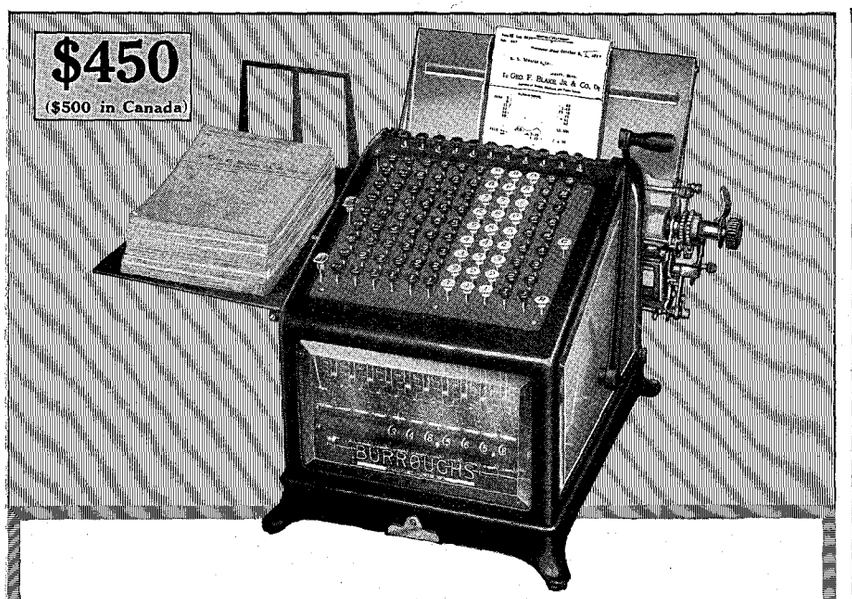

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This remarkable machine almost eliminates time in making out monthly statements. Note what Richard F. Brune, retail groceries and meats, Sawtelle, Cal., says:

"All my monthly statements I now finish in six hours by the use of the adding machine. It formerly took my $16 a week bookkeeper five days to do the same work and then the statements were not always correct. *You had a hard time selling it to me,* but after I had used it one week I was sorry I hadn't bought it five years ago."

Mr. Brune says he wouldn't take $1000 for his machine and do without one, and that if he ever opens another store almost the first thing he buys will be another Burroughs.

The machine prints Months, Dates, "Dr.," "Cr.," "Bal.," makes carbon copies, etc. Totals up to $999,999.99. Also made in the *visible printing* style; or, with famous Duplex feature, for storing away balances and giving automatic total of all statements sent out.

Let us show you, in your own office, how this machine would be worth many times its cost to you. Write for our Systems Bulletin, "Monthly Statements," and ask us to make out your statements next month, no cost nor obligation.

Burroughs Adding Machine Company

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 912)

feeling. Mr. Elmendorf presents to this picture-loving age a series of superb views of Palestinian land and life. To him, as to many another thoughtful traveler, the journey through the Holy Land resulted, not in the often dreaded disenchantment, but in the strengthening of faith, and, as Dr. van Dyke has exprest it, in "a simpler, clearer, surer view of the human life of God." This impression comes to him who seeks it, not in the sordid city streets, nor in the "holy places," reeking with superstition and bigotry, but under the open Oriental sky. The mountains, the lake, the flowers of the wayside field are its best interpreters. Mr. Elmendorf's pictures are unusual in their variety and clearness, and in the wide sweep of country which many of them vividly present. Tho most of the subjects are familiar to tourists, the "crusader" has caught them from angles not common to the ubiquitous postcard or pocket kodak. The Scripture references attached to the plates add to the interest. The equivalents given for New-Testament coinage are useless, being too exact and having no reference to economic differences. Careful and artistic printing and binding add to the charm of the book.

de Hegermann-Lindencrone, L. In the Courts of Memory. Pp. 445. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $2.

For a girl of fifteen to have as instructors such men as Agassiz, James, Lowell, and Longfellow might be considered honor enough, but the author of these memories was also a singer of importance, who went abroad to study with Garcia, became the wife of Charles Moulton, son of a wealthy and well-known American banker, and for years lived a life of gaiety in the gayest city of the world—Paris. Mme. de Hegermann-Lindencrone is now the wife of the Danish minister to Germany, and, has published these letters at the earnest solicitation of many friends. Most of them, were written to her mother and aunt and contain intimate details of her life and social success in Paris among her new surroundings; but those very details make the facts all the more entertaining, relating as they do episodes in the lives of royalty and well-known musical celebrities. Auber, Rossini, Jenny Lind, Christine Nilsson, Liszt, and Delsarte—appear one after the other in the gay life which she so charmingly relates. On one visit to America she had the great honor to sing before Abraham Lincoln, by whom she was much imprest and fascinated. Her accounts of the Emperor Louis Napoleon and Empress Eugénie and the house-parties at Compiègne, reveal a very human side of the royal pair. The description of the "Commune" gives a personal touch to the facts of history. We learn very little about the author's own life, except as it relates to others, but she writes charmingly, easily, and entertainingly about many interesting people and places.

Straus, Ralph. Carriages and Coaches. Pp. 283. Illustrated. Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Company.

The author tells us his book "is not to be taken either as a manual of the art of coach-building or as a history of locomotion." It is merely "a book about carriages, in which particular regard has been

(*Continued on page* 916)

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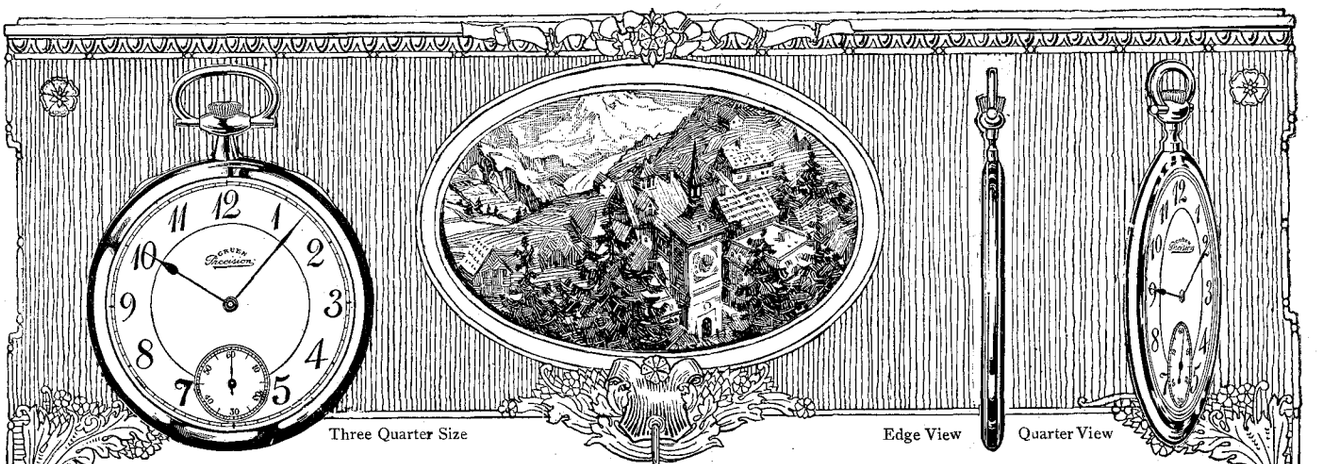

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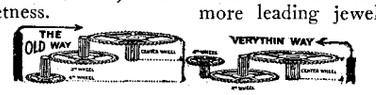
When your friends compare watches, see with what pride the owner of a Gruen Verithin shows his. He is proud of its beauty, and proud because it combines with that beauty the highest accuracy and the most enduring service.

For the Gruen Verithin is indeed a *triumph* of watchmaking. Only *half* as thick as the ordinary watch — light, compact, perfectly proportioned — yet *guaranteed* as accurate, and even more durable because of its compactness.

Our ten years' success has brought many imitations into the market — thin appearing watches produced by *cutting down* and crowding parts, by fitting ladies' size movements to men's size cases, etc. — resulting in thin watches that are inaccurate and unreliable.



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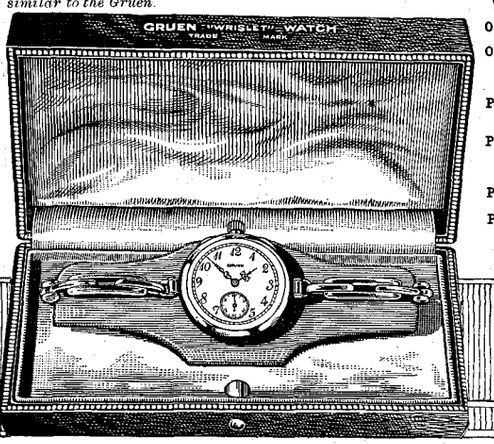

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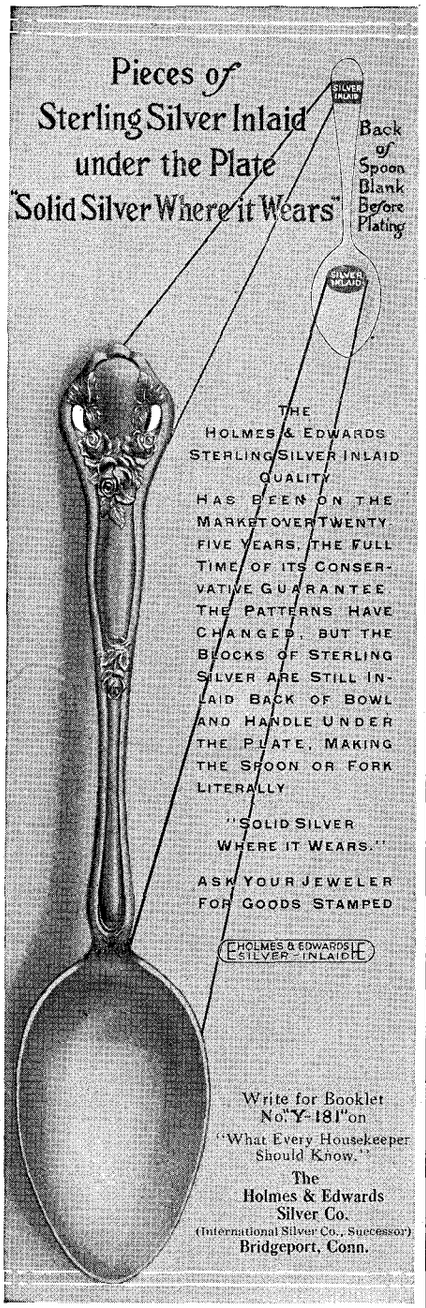
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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 914*)

paid to chronological sequence and particular attention to such individual carriages as have at all withstood the test of social history." It is a pretentious volume in appearance, and full of important and edifying facts to any one interested in the evolution of the modern carriage. From the primitive vehicle, that was little more than a rolling log, the author proceeds to investigate the age of litters, coaches, Sedan chairs, and seventeenth-century innovations and inventions, the reasons for improvements, and the interrelation of road- and coach-building. The chaise, brougham, landau, surrey, barouche, drag, and dog-cart—all come in for minute and detailed description. The reader who is at all interested will be delighted with the mass of details that chronicle the evolution of the modern, up-to-date luxurious carriage, in the making of which America excels.

Nicolay, Helen. Personal Traits of Abraham Lincoln. Pp. 387. New York: The Century Company. 1912. $1.80 net.

Miss Nicolay has carried out in this volume a cherished plan of her father. She has utilized material he laid aside, under the title of "Personal Traits." When selecting material for his joint work with John Hay, he had intended to use it, even as she has used it, in a more intimate volume. Miss Nicolay grew up in an atmosphere of devotion to Lincoln, and is well equipped for her self-imposed task. More than that, the public always welcomes warmly any facts about its idol, Lincoln, and reads eagerly any authentic information in regard to the man "who was so human, yet lived in a higher plane than his fellows." The book is a loving tribute, and we read with appreciative pleasure all that the author relates of the man "fond of merriment, who was one of the saddest men who ever lived." That he was a royal story-teller, there is no doubt, but he used his stories to clinch an argument, to turn away a bore, or to illustrate some telling point in his argument. The story was always short, never lacked point, and was chosen from a life with which he was familiar. Many intimate facts are given about personal traits of the wonderful man. The reader follows with the keenest interest the description of his home life, his forgiving spirit, his political stability, his simplicity of action, and his singleness of purpose. The pages are full of loving appreciation, and the book is a worthy addition to the Lincoln literature—good to read, stimulating, and uplifting.

Shakespeare, William. The Comedies, Histories, Tragedies, and Poems of. With Memoir, introductions, and Notes by Richard Grant White. Revised, supplemented, and annotated by William P. Trent, M.A., LL.D., Professor of English literature in Columbia University; Benjamin W. Wells, Ph.D., and John B. Henneman, M.A., Ph.D., Late Professor of English in the University of the South. Twelve volumes. 16mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net, per volume.

This twelve-volume edition of the Grant White "Shakespeare" is convenient in size (about 7 x 4½), the type is legible, and there are flexible covers and gilt tops.

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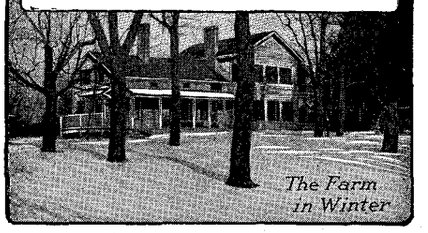

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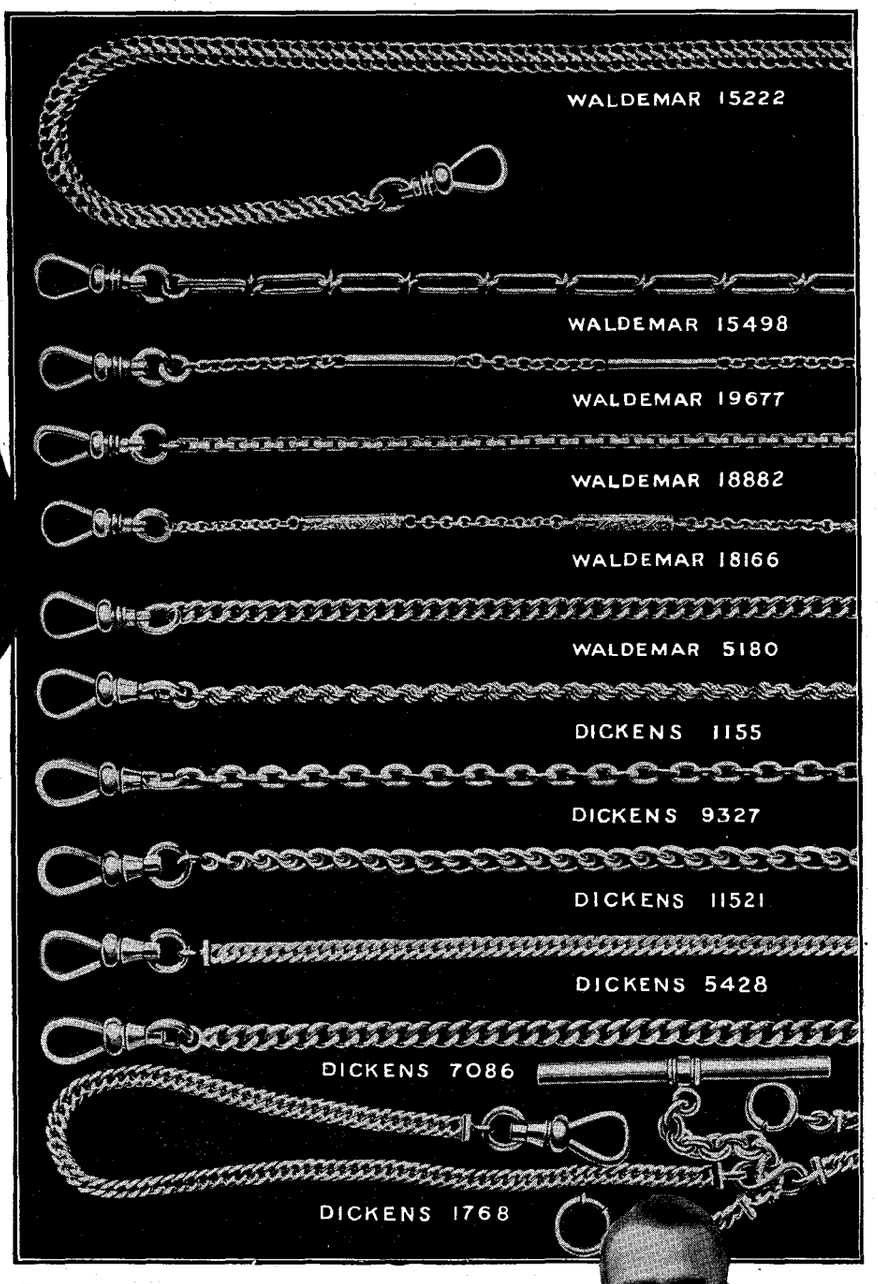

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CURRENT POETRY

OVER a year ago some verses called "The Song of the Tinker" were taken from an English periodical and printed anonymously in a New York newspaper. They were excellent verses, strongly musical and full of vigorous joy. It is a pleasure to find them again, and in the company of poems of equal merit, in May Byron's "The Wind on the Heath. Ballads and Lyrics" (George H. Doran Company). It would not be difficult to fill several columns with poems of real distinction from this admirable book; the two which appear below are fair samples of its quality. "The Song of the Tinker" is pleasantly reminiscent of a poem by Burns and of that gay old ballad "Amo, amas, I love a lass." "The Pageant of Seamen," of which we can give only a part, is worthy to stand among the best of the poems dealing with English history—with the work of Kipling and Alfred Noyes.

The Song of the Tinker

By May Byron

I am a man of pot and pan,
I am a lad of mettle;
My tent I pitch by the wayside ditch
To mend your can and kettle;
While town-bred folk bear a year-long yoke
Among their feeble fellows,
I clink and clank on the hedgerow bank,
And blow my snoring bellows.

I loved a lass with hair like brass,
And eyes like a brazier glowing;
But the female crew, what they will do,
I swear is past all knowing!
She flung her cap at a plowman chap,
And a fool I needs must think her,
Who left for an oaf the mug and loaf,
And the snug little tent of a tinker.

But clank and clang, let women go hang,
And who shall care a farden?
With the solder strong of a laugh and a song
My mind I'll heal and harden.
My ways I'll wend and the pots I'll mend,
For gaffer and for gammer,
And drive my cart with a careless heart,
And sit by the road and hammer!

The Pageant of Seamen

By May Byron

The song of the sea-adventurers, that never were known to fame,
The roving, roistering mariners that builded our England's name:
Foolhardy, reckless, undaunted,
Death they courted and taunted:
In the jaws of hell their flag they flaunted, answering flame with flame.

An endless pageant of power and pride, they steer from the long-ago,
From quays that molder beneath the tide, from cities whose walls lie low:
Carrack and sloop and galley,
Out of the dark they rally,
As homing birds over hill and valley, back to the land they know.

The crews of the Bristol Guinea-men, that traded to Old Calabar,
Fading for years out of English ken in sweltering seas afar;
The Danes and the Dutch they raced, there,
The Brandenburgers they chased there,
They bid the Portingale cargoes waste there under an evil star.

The stately captains of bark and brig, in the days of the good Queen Anne;
Under each powdered periwig was the brain of a sea-bred man.

(*Continued on page* 920)

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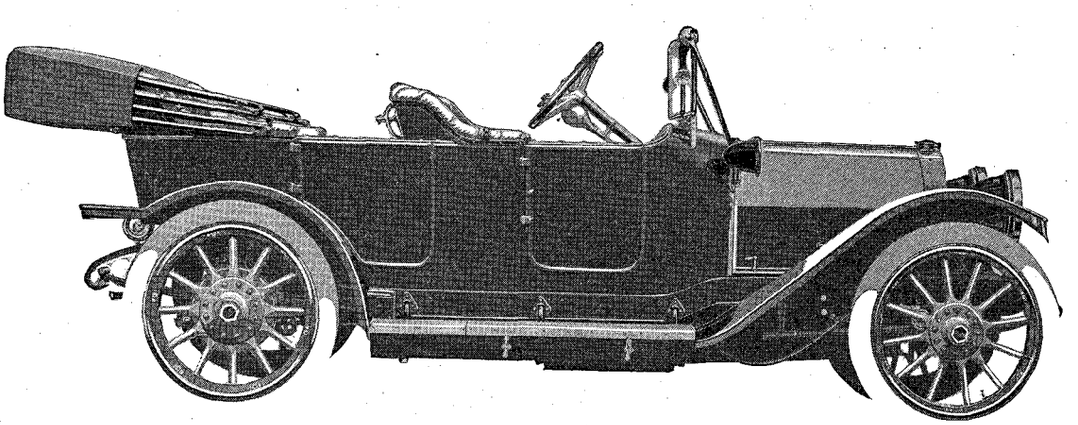

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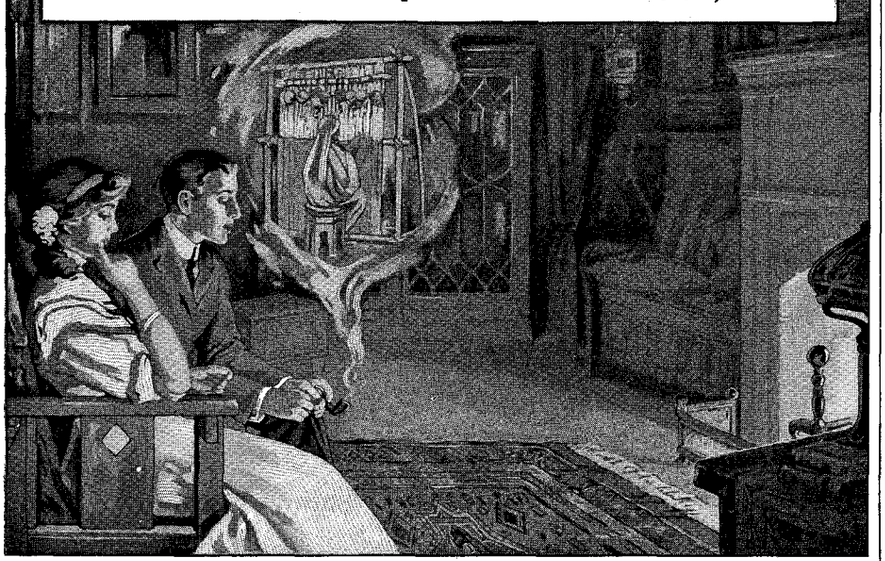

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Others are Imitations
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CURRENT POETRY

(*Continued from page* 918)

Was there work to be done? They did it;
Was there danger? They prest amid it;
Wounded to death, with a smile they hid it, and
perished as sailors can.

The men that talked with a Devon twang, as they
hoisted the sails of Drake—
All through the West their rumor rang, the pride
of the Dons to break,
Fierce to seize and sunder
The golden argosies' plunder,
The New World's dread and the Old World's
wonder, splendid for England's sake.

The coasting craft and the fishing craft, lugger and
ketch and hoy,
With a deck-gun fore and a blunderbuss aft,
served by a man and a boy;
Their tiny armaments flinging
On frigate and gun-boat—bringing
Prizes and prisoners home with singing, fired with
a desperate joy.

Ruffed to the chin, or laced to the knee, or stript
to the waist for fight,
Herding the alien hordes of the sea to fields of
defeat and flight,
Or, lit by the lightning's flashing,
Close-hauled through the hurricane thrashing,
With decks a-wash and with spars a-crashing,
they swoop on the reeling sight.

The sea-dogs sturdy—the sea-hawks bold, that
were never known to fame—
The grim adventurers, young and old, that
builded our England's name—
Over the waters of dreaming,
Their bows are rocking and gleaming,
To the sun unsetting their flag is streaming, answering flame with flame.

To a recent number of *The Dublin Review*, Alfred Perceval Graves contributes a thoughtful and interesting study of "The Preternatural in Early Irish Poetry." He gives his own translations of several poems. One of these we reprint below. It is thoroughly Irish in spirit, and far removed from what is called "Neo-Celtic" verse. The anticlimax of the last line is delightfully naïve.

The Fairy Host

TRANSLATED BY ALFRED PERCEVAL GRAVES

Pure white the shields their arms upbear
With silver emblems rare o'ercast.
Amid blue glittering blades they go,
The horns they blow are loud of blast.

In well-instructed ranks of war
Before their chief they proudly pace,
Cerulean spears o'er every crest,
A curly-tressed, pale-visaged race.

Beneath the flame of their attack
Bare and black turns every coast
With such a terror to the fight
Flashes that mighty vengeful host.

Small wonder that their strength is great,
Since royal in estate are all,
Each hero's head a lion's fell
A golden-yellow mane lets fall.

Comely and smooth their bodies are,
Their eyes the starry blue eclipse,
The pure white crystal of their teeth
Laughs out beneath their thin red lips.

Good are they at man-slaying feats,
Melodious over meats and ale,
Of woven verse they wield the spell,
At chess-craft they excel the Gael.

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An otherwise excellent anthology of English verse recently published represents the author of "The White Horse" and "The Inn at the End of the World" by one limerick! But Gilbert Chesterton's fame as a poet is secure, even if there still are people who know him only as a master of prose. The stirring poem which we reprint was cabled over to the New York *Sun*. It has the interest which belongs to the discussion of contemporary events; it has also the value which belongs to the exact expression of high thought.

The March of the Black Mountain

By Gilbert Keith Chesterton

What will there be to remember
Of us in the days to be?
Whose faith was a trodden ember
And even our doubt not free.
Parliaments built of paper
And the soft swords of gold
That twist like a waxen taper
In the weak aggressor's hold.
A hush around Hunger slaying,
A city of serfs unfed,
What shall we leave for a saying
To praise us when we are dead?

But men shall remember the Mountain
That broke its forest chains,
And men shall remember the Mountain
When it marches against the plains,
And christen their children from it
And season and ship and street.
When the Mountain came to Mahomet
And looked small before his feet
His head was high as the crescent
Of the moon that seemed his crown,
And on glory of past and present
The light of his eyes looked down.

One hand went out to the morning
Over Brahmin and Buddhist slain,
And one to the west in scorning
To point at the scars of Spain.
One foot on the hills for warden
By the little Mountain trod,
And one was in a garden
And stood on the grave of God.
But men shall remember the Mountain
Tho it fall down like a tree;
They shall see the sign of the Mountain
Faith cast into the sea.

Tho the crooked swords overcome it
And the Crooked Moon ride free,
When the Mountain comes to Mahomet
It has more life than he.
But what will there be to remember
Or what will there be to see—
Tho our towns through a long November
Abide to the end and be?
Strength of slave and mechanic
Whose iron is ruled by gold—
Peace of immortal panic—
Love that is hate grown cold.

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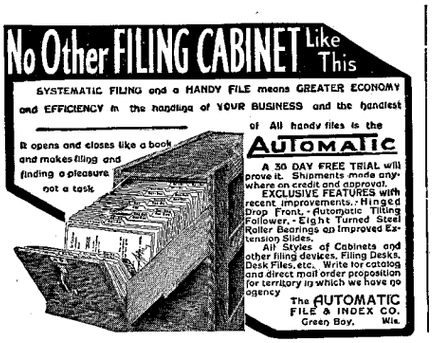
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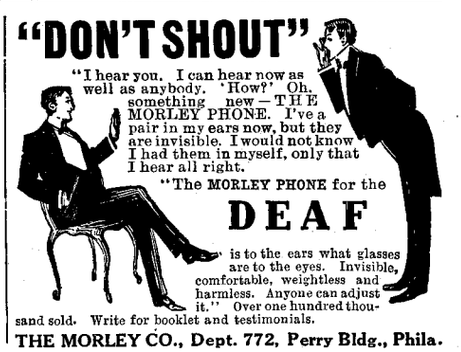
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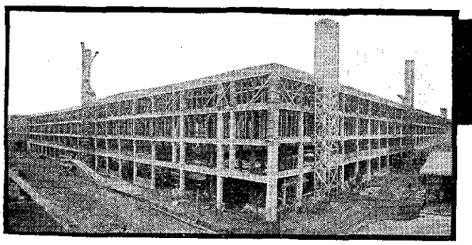

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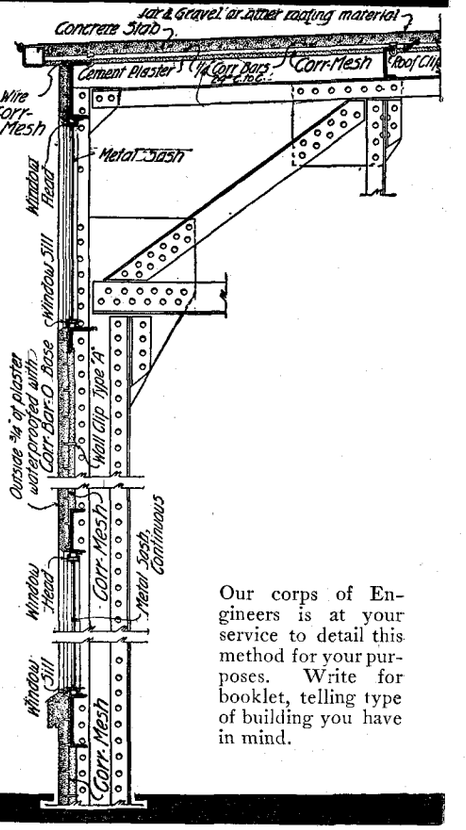

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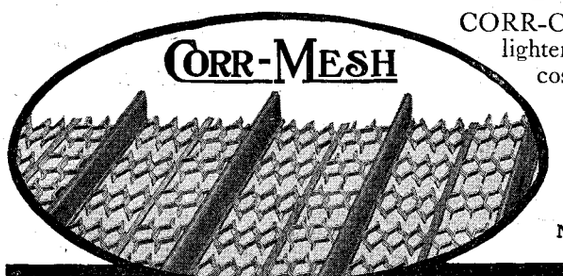

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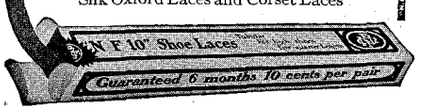

Are these a bribe or a warning
That we turn not to the sun,
Nor look on the lands of morning,
Where deeds at last are done?
Where men shall remember the Mountain
When truth forgets the plain
And walk in the way of the Mountain
That did not fall in vain,
Death and eclipse and comet
Thunder and peals that rend
When the Mountain came to Mahonet
Because it was the end.

From *The Westminster Gazette* we take this musical bit of dialect verse. Possibly the imagery is over-fantastic, especially in the fourth stanza, but as a whole the poem is successful. The rhythm reproduces excellently the rush and sweep of the wind.

Red Leaves and Rooks

By P. R. C.

Brown leaves an' scarlet an' golden as a guinea,
The West Wind he drives 'em, he drives 'em ever so,
All down the field-path, an' all a-down the spinney,
He blows 'em an' shows 'em the road they must go!

The North Wind's northerly, the South Wind's southerly,
The East Wind's easterly—oh, blue and hard he hails,
The West Wind's the best wind—so friendly an' so brotherly,
He blows down the beech-nuts, an' fills the rooks' tails!

Wild is the West Wind bewilderin' the twilight,
His great clouds a-comin' like the grey-geese off the seas,
Wild blows his trumpets, his wild voices fly light,
Where fallin' an' callin' the rooks take the trees!

Daylight's diggin' time—from full shield to new sickle
The moon's arrows ever are for true lovers loosed,
But twilight is my light, so trumpetty and musical
When tossed down the West Wind the rooks drop to roost!

Black rooks and gold leaves—oh, golder than a guinea,
The wild Wind he drives 'em from out the roarin' West,
All down the sky-paths, an' all a-down the spinney,
He flings 'em an' sings 'em to roost an' to rest!

The North Wind's northerly, the South Wind's southerly,
The East Wind's easterly—for all his sunny looks!—
The West Wind's the best wind—so friendly an' so brotherly,
He sweeps up the red leaves an' blows home the rooks.

Harper's Magazine recently printed the following epigram. It is an excellent example of condensation of expression; less conscientious poets would yield to the temptation to expand so attractive an idea, and would thus lose the powerful directness which marks Mr. McCoy's lines.

Circumstance

By SAMUEL MCCOY

O little naked room wherein
My workday life is spent,
When wilt thou cease to hem me in,
And leave the sky my tent?

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

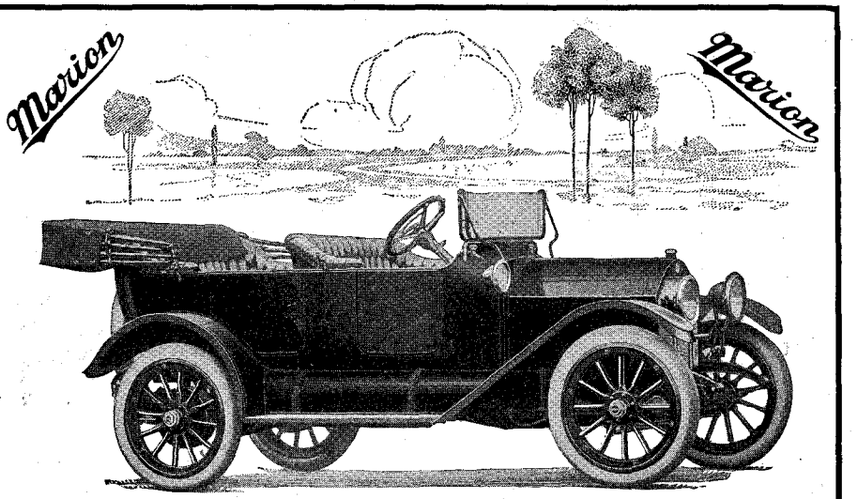
A PREACHER'S WINNING FIGHT FOR DEMOCRACY

ONE morning a little more than ten years ago, two visitors stood on the veranda of Tom L. Johnson's house in Cleveland. One of them was August Lewis, to whom Henry George, the famous single taxer, had dedicated his last book; the other a young preacher from Cincinnati, broad-shouldered, blond-haired, boyish-looking, with a pleasing smile and a hearty, stimulating hand-clasp. Johnson, who was then fighting for better government in Cleveland, threw his arm affectionately around the young preacher's shoulders, and said, "Lewis, some day Bigelow and I are going to rewrite the constitution of the State of Ohio." He did not live to see his prophecy fulfilled, but the young minister, Herbert S. Bigelow, became president of the Constitutional Convention that ten years later gave the people of Ohio the right to adopt the initiative and referendum, which it did at the recent election, along with about thirty-five other measures which by comparison make the old constitution look as tho it were written by a special committee selected by Abdul Hamid, Porfirio Diaz, and Prince Tsun of the Manchus. Bigelow's story, as narrated in *Everybody's Magazine* by Frank Parker Stockbridge, is the story of the spiritual unrest that is breaking the chains of creeds and dogmas, of the development of political ideals and of the effort nearly all over the land to make these ideals realities. Mr. Stockbridge tell us that—

Herbert Bigelow is a rare combination of dreamer and doer—a poet by instinct, with the muscles of a miner. He was born in Elkhart, Ind., January 4, 1870, and his father was a poor laborer named Seeley. His mother died when he was a baby. When he was eight he ran away to become a bootblack. At nine he ran away again and never went back. A kind-hearted Michigan farmer took him in and kept him for several years. Then he cut loose and became a "bell-hop" in a Florida hotel. Wealthy guests, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Bigelow, saw him reading the Bible, found that he wanted an education, adopted him, gave him their name, and took him to their home in Cleveland. He went to Oberlin College, then to Western Reserve University, where he was graduated in 1894. He was a reporter on the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* for a year or so. Then he married an Oberlin classmate, Margaret Doane, and went to Cincinnati, to enter Lane Theological Seminary.

While he studied theology Mrs. Bigelow studied medicine. They lived in a poor tenement and founded the first social settlement on the banks of the Ohio. Then the pulpit of old Vine Street Congregational Church fell vacant in 1896, and young Bigelow was chosen pastor.

The Vine Street Congregational Church



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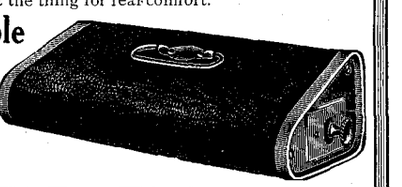

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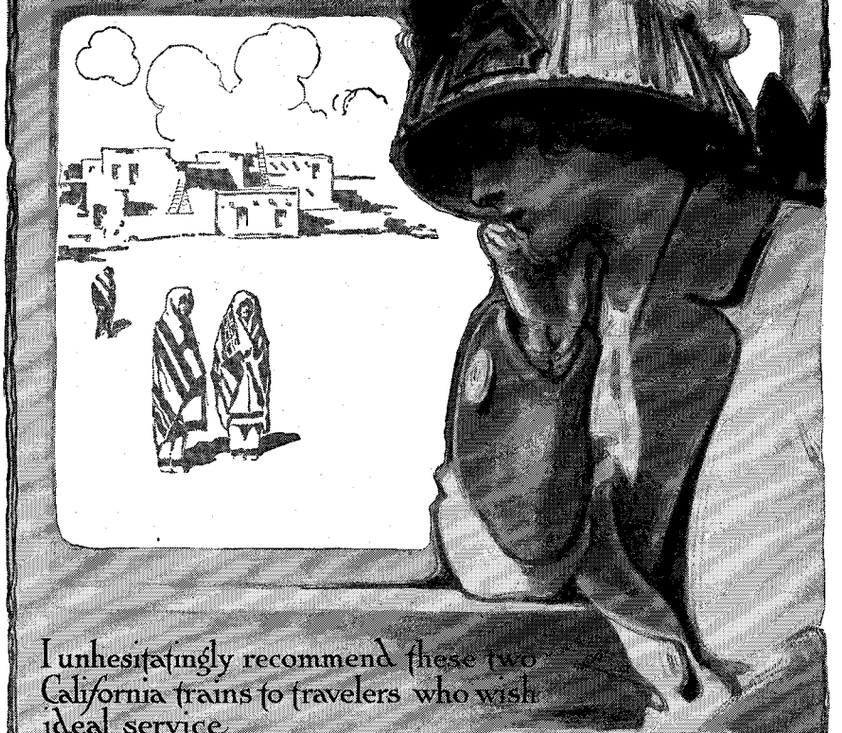

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was called the Faneuil Hall of Cincinnati, because it was founded by a handful of abolitionists and was generally supposed to have lived up to its traditions in regard to freedom and liberty. The new minister gloried in these traditions, and an incident which brought out the fact that a few members of the congregation did not share his views is said to have made him the radical he now is. A negro applied for membership, and was opposed by several members, among whom were the descendants of a Kentucky slaveholder and the negro's slave mistress. Bigelow stood by the negro, and he was admitted, but had the tact to withdraw. The opposition carried on a long series of persecutions, but they finally had to give up the fight against the minister and retire from the church. We read on:

One October day in 1897, George Von Auer, one of the new members, burst into the minister's study and threw himself upon a lounge, weeping.

"Henry George is dead," he sobbed.

That the printer-philosopher, whose writings Bigelow had been taught to believe were unsound, could gain such a hold upon his disciples that his death seemed a personal bereavement, was a revelation to Bigelow. He reread "Progress and Poverty," and began to see that the only thing of any consequence the rich can do for the poor, is, as Tolstoy says, "to get off their backs."

"I came to the conclusion, about which I now have not the slightest doubt," he said, telling me of his conversion, "that the world is suffering more from the lack of a social conscience and a sound political economy than from the lack of agencies to give aid and comfort to the victims of social wrongs; that freedom of opportunity is the brand of charity that is needed.

"I saw, at last, that religion has vastly more to do with the question of wages than with the question of the Trinity. I saw more religion in the Declaration of Independence than in all the creeds. I began to realize that unless the Church substituted for lifeless doctrines the doctrine of the sovereignty of the people and made it her business to guard popular liberties against the encroachments of subsidized politics, her name would become the synonym for treason and her doors the gates of hell."

Bigelow had been wrestling with new ideas for some time, and suddenly the new conception of religion took hold of him. Protest against conditions that made poverty replaced his efforts to ameliorate the conditions of the poor, and—

The single tax appeared to be one way out. Before long, he saw what U'Ren and his single taxers in Oregon had seen—that the way to get the single tax, and incidentally to get complete popular liberty, was through the initiative and referendum. It became the goal of his efforts. In 1899 the idea of direct legislation was introduced to the people of Ohio by the Union Reform party—a little group of enthusiasts—with the initiative and referendum as the only plank in its platform—and

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Bigelow went out and stumped the State for the "I. & R."

Reared in the Republican tradition, Bigelow found it hard to tear away from the party that had been founded on human liberty. There were tens of thousands who, like him, could not tolerate the Hannaized Republicanism of the McKinley Administration, but were as yet unwilling to accept the Democratic party name. These men called a national convention, the significance of which future political historians must recognize in tracing the beginning of the breaking down of party lines which is the most obvious political phenomenon of 1912—the Silver Republican Convention of 1900. It met at Kansas City on the Fourth of July and nominated William J. Bryan for President and Charles A. Towne of Minnesota for Vice-President. Free silver was far less the principle that drew these former Republicans together than the spirit of liberty, which they felt the party of their old allegiance had outraged.

Bigelow offered the opening prayer—a prayer that was headlined in the anti-Imperialist press like the report of a railroad wreck. "A thrilling convention!" screamed the Duluth *Tribune* in big black letters. "A Prayer as was a Prayer!—And one which it would seem that the Almighty really ought to answer! Nearly two thousand people give its author a rising vote of thanks!"

There was nothing irreverent in such enthusiasm. It reflected the spirit of those whose protest Bigelow had voiced. For in his prayer he had laid down the new political creed that is the dominant issue in American politics to-day.

During the Kansas City convention Bigelow met Tom L. Johnson, who was a delegate, and the two took an instant liking to each other. Both were followers of Henry George; but the friendship that began that day was more than a political alliance. Mr. Stockbridge continues:

Johnson encouraged Bigelow to go into politics. Bigelow's congregation agreed with him that it had become their duty as a church to take a militant hand in the war on fundamental wrongs. Religion in the old sense was no longer the test for membership in the Vine-street Church. Every one who wanted to help make the world a better place to live in was welcome. Men who had never had any religious training came in. There was still a formal process of questioning, since abandoned, before these novices could be enrolled. One earnest fellow, a real brother of all mankind, as evidenced by the emblems of fraternal orders with which he was garnished, passed the ordeal creditably until, at a pause in the examination, he inquired with perfect gravity and all sincerity: "Well, where's your goat?" He became one of the wheel-horses in the work the Vine-street Church set out to do.

So did Daniel Kiefer, the Jewish clothing merchant, who, hearing Bigelow speak at an anti-Imperialist meeting, went to the Sunday-night meetings at Vine street, heard about the single tax, "saw the cat," and gave himself thenceforward, body and soul and pocketbook, to the cause of humanity—Daniel Kiefer, now chairman of

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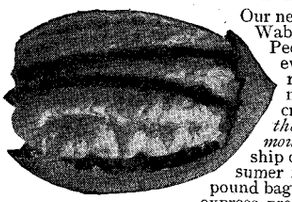

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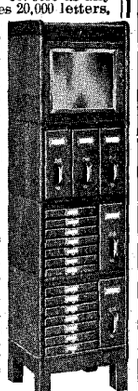

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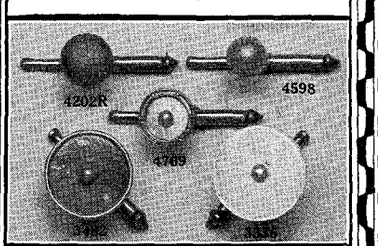

the Joseph Fels Fund Commission of America and an acknowledged leader of the single taxers of the whole world.

It was not difficult for Bigelow to get permission from a congregation like this to leave the pulpit to make political speeches, as he did in 1900. During his absence Mrs. Bigelow herself often preached; at other times volunteer speakers, clerical and unordained, discust religion, politics, economics, and sociology from the venerable pulpit. The Sunday-evening meetings at Vine street became a center of new political thought, greatly to the indignation of "Vox Populi," "Constant Reader," and the other hoary anonymities who voice the rage of conservatism whenever a new prophet arises to restate the old truths.

In 1902 Tom Johnson asked Bigelow to lead the fight against the Democratic wing of Boss Cox's bipartizan Cincinnati machine. When the primary results were announced the Bigelow ticket had carried the county. Bigelow himself was named to head the Democratic State ticket, as candidate for Secretary of State. The campaign was the most spectacular Ohio had ever seen. Johnson took the stump, carying his famous "circus tent" around the State. Thousands of people who never had attended a political meeting went to hear him. The "Red Devil-wagon" in which he and Bigelow rode was the first automobile many of the country folk had ever seen. They did not win, but they sowed the gospel of the new politics—the idea of self-government instead of government by Privilege—in many fields where it took root and later flourished exceedingly.

Then followed ten years of labor for popular government. Several times Johnson and Bigelow thought they were near success, but the conservative politicians always managed to head them off. However, every defeat was, in a way, a gain, for every fight added recruits to the movement. In 1908, after both houses of the assembly had defeated a bill to submit to the people a constitutional amendment providing for the initiative and referendum, and Johnson had been stricken with a fatal illness, Bigelow became disheartened and decided to withdraw from politics. He had his congregation sell their church property, establish a social-center movement with the proceeds, and lease a theater for use as a church on Sundays. He organized a town-meeting society and went to the Cincinnati school board for permission to use the public schoolhouses as places for public discussion. Here he encountered the politicians, and found that the old constitution was the real impediment in the way of progress. So—

"Let's call a constitutional convention," said Bigelow. His congregation and the members of the town-meeting society agreed. They talked about the plan to other associations and organizations and discovered a surprizing number of people who had grievances against the constitution. Folks who had tried to better conditions in hundreds of different ways had found themselves up against the constitu-

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tion, and when that document couldn't be twisted to block the wheels of progress the Supreme Court had sometimes fallen back on the Ordinance of 1787, enacted by Congress for the government of the Northwest Territory. One did not have to be an advocate of the initiative and referendum to agree that it would be a good thing to take advantage of the psychological moment and revise the constitution of Ohio. The legislature that met in 1910, the same that a year before had defeated the initiative and referendum, agreed to let the people call a constitutional convention, if they wanted it.

They did want it—voted for it more than ten to one, in the fall of 1910. And this time, when Bigelow and his friends and the friends of the "I. & R." went to the Legislature with a request, it was granted. They asked—as a measure to keep the constitutional convention out of the hands of the bosses and the special interests—that provision should be made for the nomination of delegates to the convention only by petition, and that they should be voted for on separate ballots, without party classification.

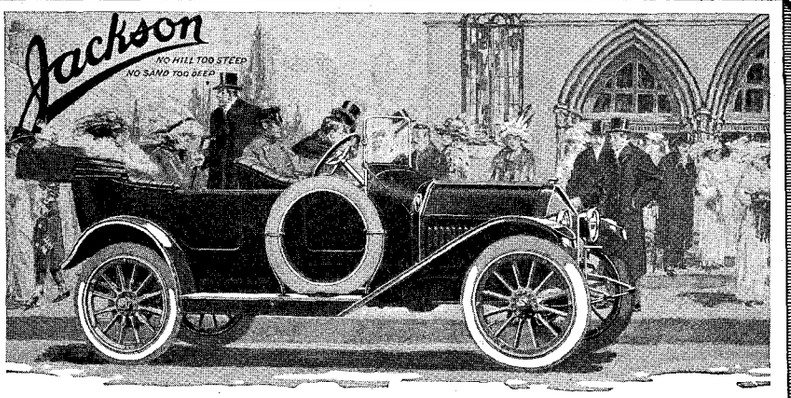
For the first time in Ohio it became possible to conduct a campaign without party labels. In April, 1911, soon after Tom Johnson's death, Bigelow called together at Columbus a little group of initiative and referendum enthusiasts and organized the Ohio Progressive Constitution League. The president was Brand Whitlock, Mayor of Toledo. Bigelow was its secretary and the principal field-worker.

Group after group of Ohio voters fell into line for the initiative and referendum. More than a thousand organizations, ranging in importance all the way down from the great Cleveland Chamber of Commerce to the smallest local grange, indorsed the progressive platform. The powerful papers of the Scripps-McRae League lined up behind Bigelow and hammered home the doctrine of self-government in daily broadsides. In every county candidates bound by written pledge to the league's platform were nominated by the progressives.

The special interests, awake to their danger, organized in the Ohio State Board of Commerce, and gave battle. The board levied an assessment of one-tenth of a mill in the dollar on the capital of every privileged corporation and sent tons of "boiler-plate" to the rural press. And in every county the special interests nominated their "conservative" candidates.

But when the people of Ohio voted on November 7, 1911—smashing the Cox-Bernard machine in Cincinnati, restoring Johnson's followers to power in Cleveland, and upsetting Privilege's apple-cart in many other cities—they declared with no uncertain voice that the platform of the Progressive Constitution League suited them, for out of the one-hundred and nineteen delegates, picked out one by one on the ballots by the voters, sixty-one were those who had signed the League's pledge and nearly a score more had openly declared themselves in favor of its principles.

The convention was a continuous battle. Bigelow was its president, and strong men from every corner of the State held up his hands. In the end they won—won the privilege of submitting the initiative and referendum to the voters of Ohio—and the voters, eager to gain control of their gov-



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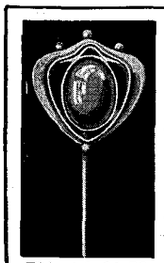

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THE AMBITIOUS SERBS

EVEN before the allied Balkan States had gained anything like a decisive victory over the Turks there were to be seen in the shop-windows of Belgrade huge war-maps showing in bold type a Servian boundary taking in a large slice of Ottoman territory. The maps also contained in various colors the present and former frontiers, to show how the little kingdom has spread itself out on the map of the Near East. Hundreds of people in the streets bought the Belgrade newspapers—which look like small hand-bills—and then rushed to the maps, where they noted the advance of the Servian Army into Turkish domain. And everybody talked about the great country Servia would be after the Turks were whipt and the territory this side of the Bosporus was quartered by the allies. The victories over the Turks were important only as steps toward making possible the realization of Servia's national aspirations. George Renwick, Belgrade correspondent of the London *Chronicle*, who is our authority for all this, writes of many interesting things to show how rapidly Servia is changing:

The city wears a holiday aspect. Every other shop is shut because people have had to go to the war. Theaters and music-halls have closed; there is little or no business doing. So people talk in knots at the street corners, discuss with animation the latest news in the cafes, or saunter, with contented, relieved air, down the Corso. But they look at things sensibly. They are not carried away by first gains; they know this is a serious, a life-and-death business, and that the task is but begun. There can, however, be no mistake about their determination.

And this is not the Belgrade, nor is this the Servia which in Western Europe one sees with Western eyes, and reads but little of. No one can be long in the realm of the Serb before he discovers that there is something here which robs "The New Servia's Aspirations" of what at first blush would be called its colossal impertinence. It is the new spirit of Servia today, and Belgrade is startlingly plain evidence of the existence of that spirit of which the West is unaware.

Dragaschevitch, the Servian writer, called Belgrade "the bloodiest stone upon the European battle-field," and certainly Europe has not another such war-racked city to boast of. Austrian, Hungarian, Turk, and Serb long waged hardest battle for it. Century after century had nothing but war to bequeath to it. It is not yet fifty years since the Osmanli left Belgrade for the last time. Forty years ago the Servian capital looked a very good specimen of a Turkish town, with its narrow, twisted, dirty streets and its low, badly built, unpicturesque houses.

But forty years, and the new spirit of the Servian, have wrought a marvelous change.

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Belgrade to-day is a surprize. The last traces of Turkish domination are rapidly disappearing; the city has been almost entirely transformed. The principal streets have been, or are being, widened, and the rough paving of huge stone setts is giving place to wood surfaces. Handsome new buildings are appearing everywhere. The city, once little better than an ugly cluster of Turkish dwellings crouching behind its towering fortifications, is, with its fine public buildings, palaces, hotels, arcades, restaurants and shops, rapidly becoming a little Paris of the Near East.

In King Milan street stands the handsome royal palace, a good-looking building painted yellow. Beside it is the royal garden, both being entered directly from the street. It was into this garden that the bodies of King Alexander and Queen Draga were thrown after their murder. The palace, like so much that is old in Belgrade, has had its day, and a beautiful royal abode, in white stone, is nearing completion at the opposite end of the garden. The new palace will add immensely to the stateliness of an already noble street.

The people's representatives, too, are not being neglected. A fine new Chamber is being erected for them. At present they are housed in a slight, barn-like building. I was present at a sitting of the House to-day. In it there is no pretense at elegance; there is no regalia. Above the table at which the President sits is a fine picture of King Peter. On the President's right sit the Ministers, and on the left the various officials. The members—of whom there are 172—sit at desks arranged in semicircular form. There is no oratory—at least I heard none, and I am told that the talking is generally done in quiet, conversational manner—generally, for, I suppose, the Servian Parliament is not above having a "scene." The members are paid about 12s. a day. To see them at work is to be reminded of a workingmen's political meeting. I could not see a frock-coat or silk hat in the whole assembly. Without cheering, which one might have expected on the occasion, the House decided, in quick, business-like fashion, to send telegrams of congratulation to the Parliaments of Servia's allies on the occasion of the declaration of war. Then it passed on to the election of a Vice-President and to other formal business.

Despite great progress in many other directions, there are as yet no signs of woman's suffrage agitation in Servia, altho some of the women are already taking up occupations which formerly belonged exclusively to men. The men, in turn, favor sartorial color-schemes that usually are left for the fair sex:

Several of the Deputies wore the native Servian costume. In its plainest form that consists of a jacket of brown trimmed with black braid. The trousers are of the same material, and are tucked inside the socks. That simple garb, however, does not please everyone's color sense. Often the jacket is of brighter hue, and is embroidered in gaudiest fashion; the socks outbid the rainbow in variety and vividness of color, and are amply displayed when worn with the native foot-gear—a curious arrangement of strips of leather. When the days begin

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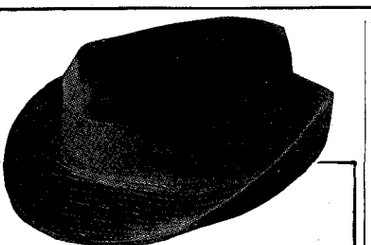

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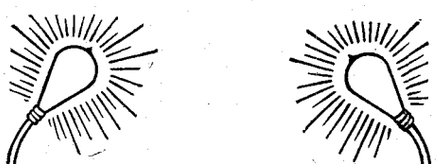

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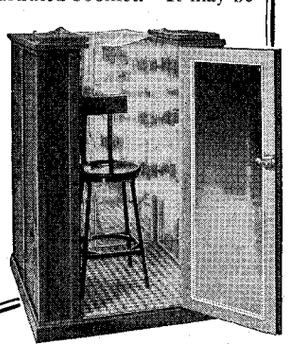


to get colder, as they are doing now, the sheep-skin coat makes its appearance. The wool side is worn innermost, and the outer hide is very often quite beautifully decorated with designs in color. The country-women have a great weakness for bright hues, and the color schemes they contrive really baffle description in cold print.

In Belgrade Jews live in large numbers. They are mainly to be found in one street, near the end of which is the British Legation—once, by the way, the residence of the Turkish Governor—and that street is popularly known as the Street of the Jews. But there is not the slightest animosity shown toward them by the Servians. The Jews are subject to the same laws as the rest of the population of the country; they serve in the army, and are patriotic to the core. They do not, however, take very kindly to the Servian language, and as a rule they still speak the tongue they brought with them from Spain.

So everything in Belgrade speaks of a changing Servia—of a Servia growing stronger, a determined nation of constantly increasing culture and wealth, a reviving Servian spirit. I am convinced that it is that real national spirit, unquenchable and irresistible, which this little country shows so strikingly to-day. It is the spirit which conquers—so, perhaps, the map-makers have not been so rash after all.

GENERAL HOMER LEA

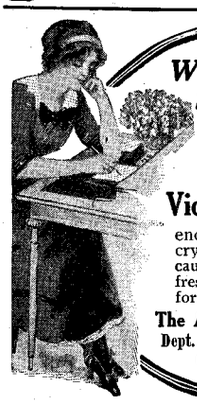
OF the scores of Americans who helped China throw off the yoke of her past and become really modern, there is probably none who accomplished as much as General Homer Lea, the military adviser of Sun Yat Sen and the other leaders of the recent revolution which drove the Manchus from Peking and set up an advanced democracy. It is likely the future generations of Chinese will cherish the memory of this little American hunchback as next in importance to that of Dr. Sun himself, for he not only contributed to the revolution the work of an extraordinary military genius, but did it for sheer love of service to a righteous cause. General Lea's death in Ocean Park, near Los Angeles, on November 1, prevented his taking a leading part in the reorganization and development of a new Chinese army. The story of his life is told briefly in the New York *Tribune:*

When a frail, deformed little man told some of his fellow students a dozen or so years ago that he had decided to become a general in the Chinese Army they laughed.

"I'm going to be a big commander over there," he assured them, "and I'm going to play an important part in overthrowing the present Manchu dynasty and making China a really advanced nation."

That was Homer Lea. In a little over a decade he had made good his promise.

He came of old Virginia ancestry, and was born in Denver thirty-six years ago, a combination of Colonial lineage and pioneer nativity that filled his soul with longing for romantic adventure not to be discouraged by his inadequate body. From his boyhood the East lured him. His education,



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owing to poverty and ill health, came by instalments. Yet all through his work at Occidental College, the University of the Pacific, and Stanford University he was conscientiously fitting himself for the carrying out of his great purpose.

It is recalled by fellow students at Stanford how he was always confounding his professors with his intimate knowledge of the campaigns of Napoleon and Hannibal. Tho he cherished an aversion for his Japanese college-mates, with the Chinese students he was most intimate. He held long conversations with the Chinese servants at the University, and in that way laid the foundation of a knowledge of the Chinese tongue. In his college work he made a specialty of civil-engineering and allied technical courses. Just before commencement he was stricken with smallpox and never graduated.

As soon as he was able to travel he launched himself on his long-dreamed-of career. In July, 1899, he sailed for China, and arrived in time to take part in the Boxer uprising. He was with the forces that marched to the relief of Peking.

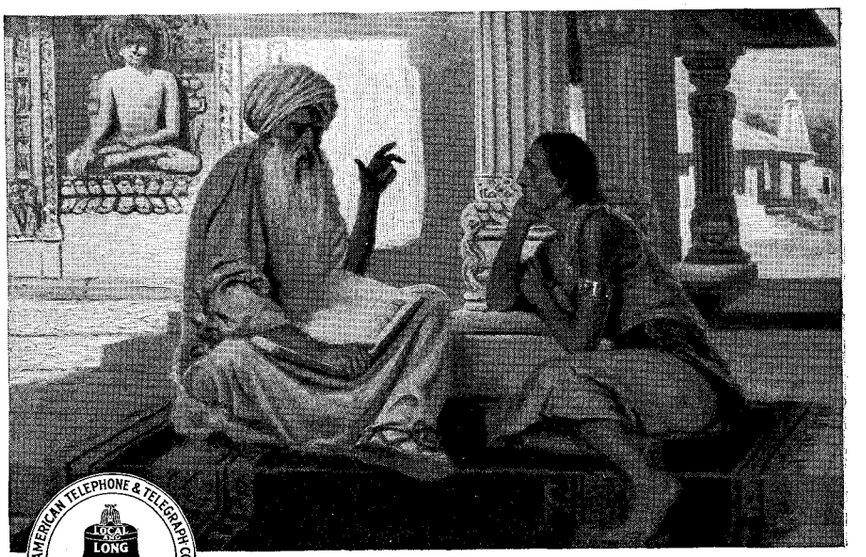
Then he began quietly traveling from province to province, feeling the pulse of the reform movement. In 1901 he returned to San Francisco, and told his college friends that he was already a lieutenant-general in the Chinese Reform Army. Still, they were not much imprest, for the reform movement did not yet amount to much. Nevertheless, the little lieutenant-general had already made so much stir in China that the Imperial Government had put a price on his head.

To the amusement of his friends, he began drilling Chinamen in San Francisco. He taught military tactics to the men of the Young China Association and was active in recruiting the organization. All this time he kept up a correspondence with Kang Yu-wei, then the head of the Chinese Empire Reform Association. When Kang Yu-wei started for his tour of Europe in the interests of the cause Homer Lea went with him. The two were in this city in 1905 and added a goodly company to the Young Chinamen.

In San Francisco he met Dr. Sun Yat Sen, with whom he was destined to play so important a part later. Dr. Sun was imprest with the young American's military genius, and made him his confidential military adviser.

His movements after the rebellion broke out were shrouded in mystery. He is believed to have accompanied Dr. Sun on his last trip to China, and was with him when the provisional assembly elected the doctor President. At any rate, he is credited with the military leadership of the victorious forces. He was expected to direct the reorganization of the new Republic's Army.

In addition to these activities, General Lea found time for considerable literary work. In 1908 he produced a novel, "Vermilion Pencil." In "The Valor of Ignorance," a military work in two volumes, published in 1909, which attracted wide attention in army circles, he considered the Chinese situation. He also pointed out the peril of a possible war between this country and Japan. That same year he brought out "The Crimson Spider." Since then he had been at work on a history of the political development of China.



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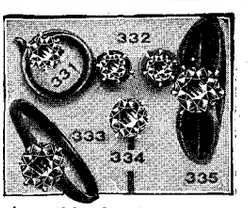

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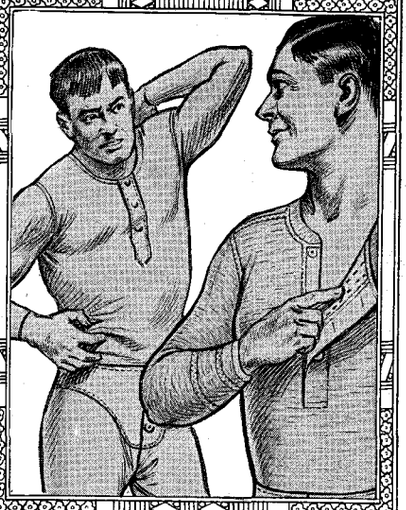

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"MATTY"

A GOOD many hundred thousand "fans" throughout the country were quite sure that if Christy Mathewson, the veteran pitcher of the New York Giants, failed to win his games in the world's championship series this year he would have to take his place among the "has-beens" of the diamond. His marvelous work of thirteen years would end, they thought, and, like "Cy" Young and other great players who have outlived their best days of service, he would be loved and respected for his yesterdays. But "Matty's" friends and admirers were saved the unpleasant experience of seeing him shelved, for despite his failure to win a single game he is to-day, according to Bozeman Bulger, writing in the New York *Evening World*, looked upon as the real hero of the annual baseball struggle. We read from Mr. Bulger's tribute to the great slabman:

In defeat this past master of the pitching art overshadows any of the twirlers who led their teams to victory. Even the players of the Red Sox team declare that Mathewson is the greatest pitcher in the world. They also add that notwithstanding their happiness over winning the big prize the saddening feature of the hard struggle is that the work of a master went for naught through misplays that would not happen one time in a hundred. The people of Boston were so worked up in sympathy over the defeat of Mathewson that Mayor Fitzgerald delivered a speech in Faneuil Hall in which he declared Big Six the real hero of the series.

Mathewson's record of thirteen seasons in the major league is one that will probably never be equaled. Tho he has been with the Giants that number of years, he has really worked only twelve seasons, as he joined the club in the late summer of 1900.

Aside from his regular work of helping to win four pennants for the Giants, Mathewson has taken part in three world's series and two post-season series. One of those, the famous frost series between the Giants and Red Sox, which did not draw enough spectators for the games to be played at the Polo Grounds, is not to be seriously considered. Even at that Matty won his first game and was later defeated.

His most wonderful performance was against the Athletics in 1905, when he pitched three games in one week and did not allow the Philadelphia club a single run. No other pitcher has even come close to that. His next important work was against the Highlanders in 1910, when he pitched three games and won them all, as well as finishing up another game started by Drucke.

In the world's series of 1911 he kept up his unbroken record by beating the Athletics the first game of that famous series. The break came when he lost the second to the Athletics, after having held them to a shut-out for eight innings. One drive from Baker's bat changed the complexion of the game and he lost.

The most amazing feature of Mathewson's work is that his most wonderful exhibitions of pitching have resulted in de-

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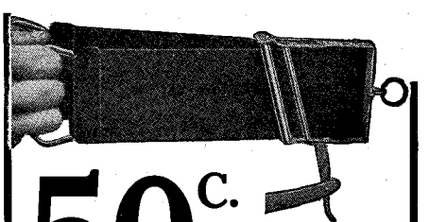

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feat. The umpires who worked behind him in the recent series say that the baseball world has never seen anything like the pitching of Mathewson in the three games, tho he did not win one. The National League officials had seen him work before and so had Evans of the American League, but it was a revelation to Silk O'Loughlin.

"I stood there in amazement," said O'Loughlin. "I had heard that Matty was going back, but that is not true. I never saw anything like the kind of ball that he pitched. I heard of it, but I could not realize it until I stood there and watched the break on the balls, as well as his perfect control. It is a pleasure for an umpire to work behind him, as there is never any question about strikes when Matty decides to put one over."

In the three games pitched against Boston only two runs were earned against Mathewson and even at that perfect fielding would have resulted in three shut-outs. The Giants made nine runs behind him, all earned, but in the crucial moment an unfortunate error would arise and everything would go for naught.

The fans as a rule do not realize the fine work of a pitcher when he loses. This time it was so apparent that it could not be overlooked and to-day Mathewson has the sympathy of the entire United States. He is as popular as if he had won the series. An evidence of this is that a dozen theatrical managers have been after him to go into vaudeville at a higher figure than he received two years ago. Matty has declined all such offers and stedfastly maintains that he will never appear before the footlights again. He does not care for the theatrical business, even with the chance of making quite a sum of money. He wants to go on a long hunt and will let nothing interfere.

Luck frequently has a great deal to do with the results of baseball games; the unexpected bunching of hits or a simple little error, which at less crucial moments would do no harm at all, breaks up a game, to use the language of the bleachers. It seems that for a year or more Mathewson has been the victim of bad luck. In the last six games that he lost during the season just ended the result was due to some small error that came up at a critical moment:

On the last Western trip with the Giants, for instance, when the fans were saying that he was all in, he lost three games through the dropping of easy fly-balls by Beals Becker. At other times these errors would never have been noticed, but it so happened that they fitted in just right to bring about defeat.

The impression that Matty is sore at heart over his defeats in the world's series and that he has unkind feelings toward Snodgrass or Merkle is far from the truth. He looks upon those things as a mere "break" of the game and has no censure for any one. As a matter of fact it was Matty who did more to console the other players after the defeat than any other man. He and McGraw took it good-naturedly and went about the train patting the other fellows on the shoulders and telling them to "brace up" and laugh.

On Electric Cars Pneumatic and Solid Tires Are Doomed

Four years ago every electric car was equipped with *pneumatic* or *solid* tires. Today over half of the electric cars carry *neither* of these types.

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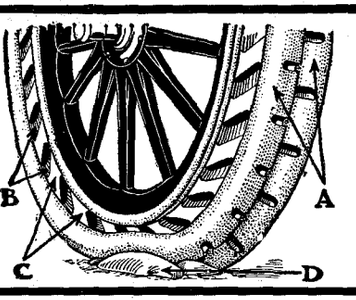

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MOSLEM CRUELTIES

IT IS NOT surprizing that the Balkan allies fight with such grim determination when we read some of the accounts of Turkish cruelty told by persons who have been on the scene and observed what was going on in European Turkey. A fair sample of the stories that have been coming from the Near East since war became imminent is one that was sent from Adrijevitza, Montenegro, late in September, by Miss Edith Durham, a young Englishwoman, to a friend in London, and published the other day in the London *Chronicle*. That, of course, was before the war began, but the letter is none the less interesting. Miss Durham says:

I got yesterday first-hand report of the death of the Kaimakam of Berani. We knew a month ago he had been murdered, but I did not like to report the many garbled tales. The men who have now told me were at Sjenitza, where it occurred, and told the tale so clearly and graphically that there can be no doubt that it is the truth. Ilia Popovich, a Serb of Berani, was educated in Paris, and had married a French hospital nurse two years ago. He had just been made Kaimakam, the first Christian Kaimakam of Berani.

From the outset the appointment was, it would appear, only meant as a farce, to look like "equality for all." For tho he seems to have done his very best, he was not supported by the Moslem gendarmerie and military authorities. In particular, by complaining of the outrages on women and robbery in Christian villages committed by the garrison, he earned the hatred of those in command.

In Popovich's absence the massacre was committed about which I wrote to you. Popovich was on the Montenegrin frontier, and the authorities there seem to have advised him to seek refuge in Montenegro when the news came. He refused, saying, as a Turkish official, and a Serb moreover, it was his duty to remain in Turkey and stand by his people. He went to Sjenitza—why we shall never know. Thence he went to the Konek, to speak with the Muttesariff.

The man who described what happened said: "Sjenitza is our market town. I was there that Friday. There were a lot of Arnaouts there, all Moslems. I saw Ilia Popovich go into the Konek. The Arnaouts crowded in front of it, perhaps 400 or even 500. When Ilia came out, a Moslem of the town, Tisa Zjumitz, cried, 'There you are! There is the Christian Kaimakam of Berani!' A Moslem from the village struck him on the head with a cudgel, and the blood ran down. Ilia looked up at the windows of the Konek, and cried something in Turkish. The Turks all looked out of the windows, and did not answer. No Nizams or gendarmes went to help him. It was horrible.

"He tried to draw his revolver, and a man struck his arm and broke it. They all set on him with cudgels and stones. When we next saw him he was dead and stript (they stole all his things) and broken to pieces—and they hacked him all over with their knives; there was not a piece as large as my hand unwounded. They went to the priest's house shouting, 'Hi! Popa!

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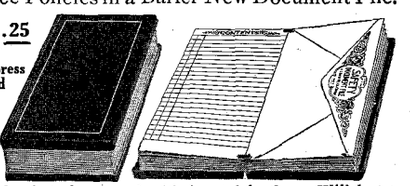

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There is a dead Vlah for you!' But the priest was afraid to come out. Next day, under promise of safety the priest and three women collected what was left of him and buried him."

No arrest has been made. It is evident it was a put-up job. Crowds of Sjenitza Christians fled in panic into Servia. The Kaimakam's wretched old mother has lost all her three sons this year, and there are eight destitute orphans. As for the burnt-out villages, their fate is worse than the burnt villages of Albania last year, for the houses were of wood in most cases, and nothing remains but patches of black ashes. I rode into Berani as soon as peace was proclaimed and saw the Djavid Pasha—a quite uneducated Turk, who told me the usual Turkish lies through an interpreter.

Miss Durham had from a physician friend at Scutari an account of a massacre at Heimeli, a short distance from Scutari. The facts, she says, were attested by the resident Bishop. She goes on:

After promising the villagers that they could work safely in their fields, the military commander fell on the village at night, and arrested fifty men and burnt their hands, and sent thirty-five away. Some insurgent bands at Zadrima hurried to the rescue. The Turks, hearing of their approach, massacred all the prisoners, tore out the eyes and cut off the feet of some, killed some old people in their beds, and wounded many people. The Bishop was on the spot and saw these things. The Turks, as soon as the butchery was complete, fled.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Never.—Ignorance of the law does not prevent the losing lawyer from collecting his bill.—*Puck.*

Poorly Matched.—HE (patting her head)—"Your hair feels like silk."

SHE—"But my gown doesn't."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Figure It Out.—MRS. TOWNE—"Have you had this set of china long?"

MRS. SUBBUBS—"Let me see; I've had it just four girls and a half."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Solicitous.—ELDERLY AUNT—"My dear, I have just put you down in my will for $10,000."

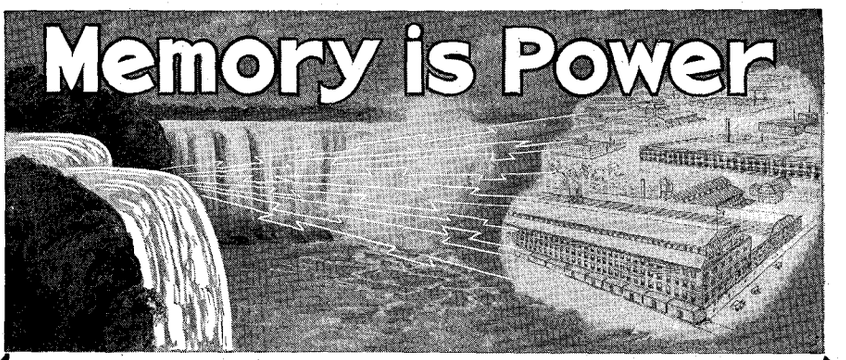
HER NIECE—"Oh, auntie, what can I say to thank you? How are you feeling to-day?"—*Life.*

Changed Ends.—"I understand you have just bought an automobile?"

"Yes. I saw seven of them chasing one pedestrian the other day, and I decided that I was on the wrong end of the sport."—*St. Louis Post Dispatch.*

Our System.—"What is meant by graft?" said the inquiring foreigner.

"Graft," said the resident of a great city, "is a system which ultimately results in compelling a large portion of the population to apologize constantly for not having money, and the remainder to explain how they got it."—*Washington Star.*



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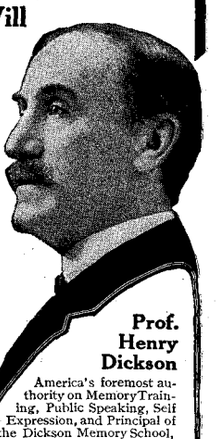

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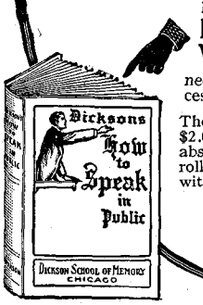

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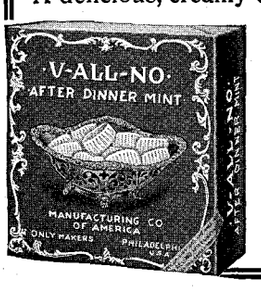

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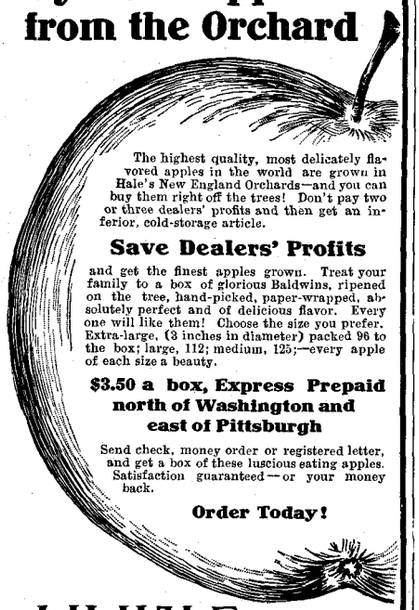

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No Alternative.—"Why do you beat your little son? It was the cat that upset the vase of flowers."

"I can't beat the cat. I belong to the S. P. C. A."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Since October 16.—"How's things in Boston?"

"I hear they have added a frieze of baseball bats to the Public Library."—*Pittsburg Post.*

Unappreciative.—SHE—"I have made a water-color drawing and hung it up in your study to hide the stain in the wallpaper."

HE—"But, darling, I never complained about that stain."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Hubby's Fault.—"I am surprized that you are not a suffragette."

"It is all my husband's fault."

"Why, I thought he wanted women to vote?"

"He does."—*Houston Post.*

Duty Held Him.—The traveling salesman had four minutes in which to catch his train.

"Can't you go faster than this?" he asked the street-car conductor.

"Yes," the bell-ringer answered, "but I have to stay with my car."—*Life.*

Obvious.—Aunt Eliza came up the walk and said to her small nephew:

"Good morning, Willie. Is your mother in?"

"Sure she's in," replied Willie truculently. "D'you s'pose I'd be workin' in the garden on Saturday morning if she wasn't?"—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

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Let Electricity Do Your Washing and Wringing

THE Thor does all the hard work of washday—washes and wrings the clothes by electricity. No other way of washing can compare with the Thor way. Here are some of the reasons why:

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The Question.—LOUISE—"The man that Edith married is a reformer."

JULIA—"How did he lose his money?"—*Judge.*

The Hero.—FIRST CRITIC—"I understand you saw Scribbler's new comedy last night. Who played the hero?"

SECOND CRITIC—"I did. I sat through the whole thing."—*Philadelphia Record.*

She Knew.—"Jack and I have parted forever."

"Good gracious! What does that mean?"

"Means that I'll get a five-pound box of candy in about an hour."—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

Ablaze.—"I'm fired with such love for her that it seems to consume me. There is such an ardent flame within me that I would die for her. I burn with fervor so profound——"

"Great heavens, man! You'll make her think she's taking stock in a crematory!"—*Town Topics.*

Saucy Milton.—James the Second, when Duke of York, made a visit to Milton, the poet, and asked him, among other things, if he did not think the loss of his sight a *judgment* upon him for what he had written against his father, Charles the First. Milton answered: "If your Highness think my loss of sight a *judgment* upon me, what do you think of your father's losing his head?"—*Life.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

November 1.—Gen. Mario Menocal, Conservative, is elected President of Cuba.

November 2.—Turkey asks the Powers to mediate for a settlement of the Balkan War.

Adolpho Diaz is elected President of Nicaragua.

November 3.—Greek troops take the fortified town of Prevesa in Epirus.

November 4.—The Powers fail to respond to Turkey's request for mediation.

November 6.—Cable dispatches say Monastir, a Turkish stronghold in Macedonia, is captured by Servian troops.

Domestic

November 1.—Sixty awards are made for heroism by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission at Pittsburg.

General Homer Lea, friend and military adviser of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, leader of the recent Chinese revolution, dies at Ocean Park, Cal.

November 2.—The Census Bureau says illiteracy in the United States decreased from 10.7 to 7.5 during the last decade.

November 4.—The United States Supreme Court changes the equity rule of practise in the Federal courts, simplifying procedure and providing that preliminary injunctions shall not issue without notice to the party sought to be enjoined, also throwing other restrictions about the issue of temporary injunctions and restraining orders.

November 5.—Woodrow Wilson, Democrat, is elected President of the United States over Theodore Roosevelt, Progressive, and President William H Taft Republican.

The Democratic majority in the House of Representatives is increased and the Democrats claim control of enough State legislatures to give them a majority in the Senate.

Woman suffrage wins in Arizona, Kansas, Michigan, and Oregon, and is defeated in Wisconsin. Ten States now have equal suffrage laws.

Prohibition wins in West Virginia by a majority of approximately 75,000.

The State of New York votes to spend $50,000,000 on its public roads.

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TO assist Multigraph users with their problems in advertising, selling, and business-system—all without charge—a Service Department was established a few months ago. The idea was revolutionary, but it has proved a huge success. It has been of real help to hundreds of concerns—big and little.

This new service should not be confused with the mechanical service that has always been rendered through the sixty branch offices. It is a business-efficiency service that goes away back of the Multigraph itself.

It deals with the brain-work that the machine translates into typewriting or printing.

It furnishes an advertising-agency service to small business-houses, and a real advisory service to large ones—without charge, simply to help Multigraph users get greater dividends out of their investment.

So when you buy a Multigraph you get much more than a machine for the production of typewriting in multiple, or doing real printer's printing at a saving of 25% to 75%. These are important; but coupled with them is this free business-efficiency service that is often worth more than the cost of the equipment.

Monthly Bulletins—In loose-leaf form, to fit a standard binder, each treats exhaustively of an important subject. House-Organs, Imprinting and Form-Letters have been discussed, and other subjects are in preparation.

Preparing Copy—The Service Department prepares "copy" for form-letters, blotters, mailing-cards, post-cards, announcements, enclosures. It offers suggestions for copy and lay-out of booklets and house-organs.

Composition and Electrotyping—When users cannot conveniently secure such service locally, the Service Department has type set and electrotypes made, billing at actual cost.

Cuts and Decorations—By arrangement with one of the largest stock-cut houses in the country, attractive advertising designs for one or two colors, ready for the Multigraph, can be furnished at small cost. A large catalog of these is free to each user.

Criticism—Form-letters and advertising literature are given constructive criticism, with suggestions for improvement.

Business Suggestions—Advice on efficiency-systems, cost and accounting-systems, sales-management, hiring men, factory-problems, advertising-campaigns, selling-prices, etc., is prepared with the aid of a comprehensive business library and by consultation with leaders in many lines.

What Users Say of Multigraph Service

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"The writer wishes to express his appreciation for the enlightenment you give in yours of the 19th inst. on 'Sales Promotion Work.' He feels positive that with your letter before us, we shall be able to work out some kind of a scheme that will boom sales for us among our dealers."
Everitt Motor Car Company
Per Robt. T. Walsh

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.
"We were so much impressed with the selling force of the letter submitted that we are sending it broadcast and are already getting substantial returns."
The Dunlop Milling Company
Per Geo. A. Reaves

CANTON, GA.
"The letter written by you to secure new agents has been very successful. We mailed 5,000 of these letters throughout the Southern States and have received to date some 350 agency contracts. A former letter, mailed to about 8,000 dealers in the same territory, secured about 150 agency contracts."
Consolidated Marble and Milling Co.
Per H. H. Simmonds

WORCESTER, MASS.
"The letters you sent me were both good ones and business-getters. Your letters are a stimulus to me."
Worcester Mailing Company
Per G. L. Belknap

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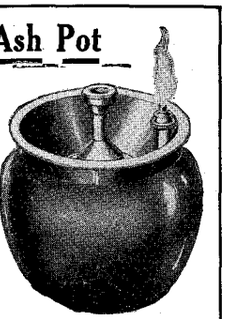
The Aladdin Ash Pot



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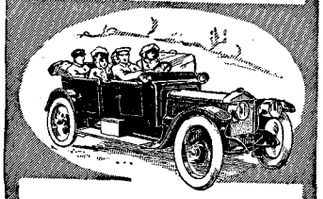

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"S.," New York, N. Y.—"Kindly distinguish between (1) 'put' and 'place,' (2) 'tread' and 'step [on],' (3) 'let alone' and 'leave alone.'"

(1) "Put" is more general in meaning than "place"; the latter implies more care or exactness.

(2) "Step" may refer to the whole movement of the foot, or to any part of it: "Step *high*, step *quick*, step *lively*(!), step *slow*," etc. "Tread" refers rather to the pressure of the foot upon what is beneath it: "Tread *heavily*, tread *softly*," etc. The words could hardly be interchanged in these phrases. In passages in which either could be used "tread" is more distinctly literary in effect than "step." "Step" is a more familiar, a commoner, and a broader term than "tread."

(3) There is no appreciable difference.

"C. H. H.," Wyoming, N. Y.—"Please state which is correct, and give reasons: 'There were only *us* on the boat,' or 'There were only *we* on the boat.'"

Invert your sentence and you will see that "We only were on the boat" is correct. No one who professes to use English correctly would say "Us only were on the boat." You could as well say "Men were on the boat" as "There were men on the boat." "Men" is in both cases subject of the verb "were." In the same way, "we" is the subject of the verb "were," whether you say "only we were on the boat" or "there were only we on the boat"; but the latter does not please the ear. Find a better way to say it.

"L. W. B.," Denver, Colo.—"Does good usage sanction complete interchangeability as to the word 'oneself' and the words 'one's self,' or are there occasions when there should be discrimination in the use?"

"Self" is sometimes used as a noun, not as part of a reflexive or emphatic pronoun; as, "a *man's self*," "a nation's arms turned against *its very self*." Such a use of the *noun* "self" is proper with the possessive form of *one:* "one's self," "one's own self," "one's very self," etc. As compound pronouns, however, the two forms, "one's self" and "oneself" are interchangeable.

"F. M. M. R.," St. Louis, Mo.—"On page 40 in the May 4 *Outlook*, the Spectator writes: 'Once the Spectator offered them some preserves, but they did not like them and said they couldn't eat anything so sweet.' What about the use of the pronoun 'them' referring to preserves? Would not preserves take the same pronoun as 'jam' or 'molasses'?"

"Preserves" is still felt to be a plural noun, and therefore takes a pronoun in the plural. When it is used as a singular, as "news," "politics," "molasses," it will take a pronoun in the singular.

"H. J.," Tacoma, Wash.—"Can 'unless' be used in a contrary to fact condition? For example: 'I should approve that system *unless* I saw a better one.'"

Yes. It means "if . . . not"—"*if* I did *not* see a better one."

"A. S.," Des Moines, Ia.—"Is the following sentence worded correctly? 'In the purchase of a farm he considered location and cheapness without giving worn soil but very little consideration.'"

No. Say either "without giving worn soil much consideration," or "location and cheapness, giving worn soil but little consideration."

"A. B. D.," Jesup, Ga.—"(1) Is it correct to say 'I will sow my farm *to* peas'? Should it not be 'I will sow my farm *with* peas' or '*in* peas'? (2) Please state whether the following sentences are correct: 'He referred to *myself*'; 'They do not wish to hear you and *myself* speak.'"

(1) The construction used repeatedly in the English Bible and in literature is "to sow a field *with* [seed]." "To sow a field *in* [seed]" is without authority; and equally unauthorized in literature (so far as The Chair has information) is the construction, "to sow a field to [seed]." But the latter has the specific meaning of "to *devote* a field *to* peas [or some other crop]." (2) In both cases "me," not "myself," should be used.

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